FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 192 *3 October 1983*

ARGENTINA

Army Commander Nicolaides Addresses Army Group B 1
[LA PRENSA 29 Sep]
Politician Says Junta Member Warns of Civil War B 3
Junta To Seek Revision of Debt Negotiation Ban B 4
Central Bank Freezes Currency Sales B 4
Wehbe Admits Negotiations Stalled B 4
HERALD on 'Foreign Debt Crisis' [30 Sep] B 5
More Judges, Prosecutors Reject Amnesty Law B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 1 Oct]
Bus Drivers' Stoppage 'Almost Fully Observed' B 6
Unions Reject Offers; CGT Strike Date Nears B 6
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 2 Oct]
PLO Said To 'Interfere' in Foreign Debt Affairs B 7
Buenos Aires Airport Resumes Flights 30 Sep B 7
Cuban Trade Mission Arrives 30 September B 8
Poll Shows Peronist Advantage Over Radicals B 8

CHILE

Further Developments in Government-AD Relations E 1
More on Jarpa-Opposition Meeting E 1
AD Comments; Views on Rally E 1
Jarpa Reports Government Views E 2
AD Endorses 11 Oct Protest March E 2
Pinochet Asks for People's 'Faith' E 3
Opposition Forms New Front E 3
Meeting for Returnees Leads to Clash With Police E 4
Bomb Explosion Leaves Part of City in Darkness E 4
Government Cuts 200 Names From Exile Return List E 4
Internal Banishment for 20 E 5
Exiled Union Leader Returns E 5

COLOMBIA

M-19 Rejects Peace, Vows Military Actions F 1
Havana Cites Betancur on Salvadoran Meeting F 1

ECUADOR

President Hurtado's UN Address Reported G 1

URUGUAY

President on Democratization Process Difficulties K 1

MEXICO

Eleventh International LASA Congress Begins M 1
UN Expert Scores U.S. C.A. Policy M 1
FMLN-FDR's Zamora on Talks M 1
Cuban Legislators Visit at Invitation of Senate M 2
Meet With President M 2
Received by State Governor [Havana] M 2
Bravo on U.S. 'Gunboat' Diplomacy M 2
[EXCELSIOR 28 Sep]
President de la Madrid Hails Improved Situation M 4
[EL UNIVERSAL 22 Sep]
Pemex Signs $550-Million Credit Line Renewal M 5
Senators Want Discussion of Simpson-Mazzoli Law M 5
[EL SOL DE MEXICO 25 Sep]

PANAMA

National Defense Forces on State of Alert N 1
[MATUTINO 1 Oct]
President Thanks Reagan for Help on Wage Issue N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 30 Sep]
De la Espriella's Address on Treaty Anniversary N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 Oct]
Liberal President Comments on Defense Forces Law N 3
Correction to Reorganization of Defense Forces N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Nicaraguan UN Proposal Concerns Contadora Group P 1
Panama's Ortega Comments P 1
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 Oct]
C.A. Excluded From UN P 1
Mejia Calls Area Defense Ministers Meeting P 2
Meeting Concludes; Results Unknown P 2

COSTA RICA

Monge Leaves for Miami To Attend Meetings P 2
Gunmen Attack Residence of UK Ambassador P 3
Ten Nicaraguan Soldiers Freed, Leave Country P 3
Authorities Investigate Penas Blancas Incident P 3
Guard Commander Meets Sandinists P 3
Forces Receive Order To Fire P 4
Havana Notes Investigation P 4
Bord[illegible] Opening Still Pending P 5
Office[illegible]ys Border Reopened P 5
Deput[illegible] Violently to Humberto Ortega Remarks P 5
[illegible]plicit With Pastora Alleged P 6
FRG Foreig[illegible]nister Genscher Arrives for Visit P 7
Meets With Monge, Volio P 7
Discusses Aid to C.A. P 7

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Accuse FMLN of Avoiding Dialogue P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Sep]

FMLN Commander's Response [Venceremos] P 8
Dialogue To Continue P 9
Secret Anticommunist Army Claims Execution P 10
Tenancingo 'Practically Deserted' by Residents P 11
[EL MUNDO 29 Sep]
Guerrillas Cite Army 'Massacre' [Farabundo Marti] P 12
FMLN Frees Prisoners [Farabundo Marti] P 12

GUATEMALA

Radio Criticizes U.S. Ambassador's Remarks P 13
Presidential Succession Causes Controversy P 13
Reactions to State Council Dissolution Reported P 14
Mejia, Asturias Comment P 14
Viewed as 'End of Experiment' P 15
Considered Rightwing Victory P 15
Mejia, Other Officials Blame Violence on PGT P 15
Mejia on Terrorism P 16
Army Officer Killed in Ambush; 2 Rebels Surrender P 17

HONDURAS

Attack in Nicaraguan Border Area Reported P 17
[EL HERALDO 30 Sep]
Army Says Olancho Guerrilla Bands Dismantled P 17
[LA PRENSA 29 Sep]
Reports of U.S. Casualties, Truck Accident P 18
Green Beret Reported Ambushed [Managua] P 18
Truck Destroys Bridge P 18
Managua: Two Soldiers Injured P 18

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Ortega's Activities at UN P 19
Discusses C.A. Issues P 19
[EXCELSIOR 28 Sep]
Managua Notes Mexican Support P 21
Meets With Foreign Leaders P 21
Contadora To Send Commission P 22
Ortega Returns From UN, Holds News Conference P 22
Humberto Ortega on Response to Attacks P 26
Reports on Costa Rican Relations, Border Problem P 27
Contadora Invited to Penas Blancas P 27
Border Troops Expect Attacks P 27
Border Traffic To Resume P 28
Havana on Protests to Costa Rica P 28
Voice of Sandino Denies Costa Rican Role in Clash P 29
ARDE Condemns Junta Effort P 29
Says Action Strictly Internal P 29
Commander Borge Making Official Visit to Italy P 30
Craxi Promises Solidarity P 30
Borge on Costa Rican Relations P 30
FDN Threatens To Sink Mexican Oil Tankers P 30
[Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA 30 Sep]
New Evidence Links Honduras, CIA, Somozists P 31
[BARRICADA 28 Sep]

CUBA

Approval of Radio Marti Operation Noted Q 1
Commentary Charges U.S. Use of Costa Rica Q 1
Anti-Imperialist Tribunal To Meet in Managua Q 2
Brazil's Internal, External Problems Noted Q 2
French Newsmen Expelled For Contacting Dissident Q 3
Cabrizas Blames EEC for Failure of Sugar Meeting Q 3
Atomic Energy Mission Tours Indian Installations Q 4
Visits Southern States Q 4
Tours Bombay Research Center Q 4
Council Appoints Gen Escalona Justice Minister Q 4
Briefs: Ambassador to Iraq Appointed Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

New Pact Authorizes Aeroflot To Open Offices V 1

BRAZIL

Havana Reports Protest Against IMF Agreement V 1

VENEZUELA

Police Seize $700-Million Cocaine Shipment V 1

ARMY COMMANDER NICOLAIDES ADDRESSES ARMY GROUP

PY302017 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 1, 4

["Text" of speech delivered by Argentine Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides to Army personnel in Junin de los Andes on 28 September]

[Text] "In addressing this message to the high-ranking and subordinate personnel of the entire Army, I want to start by pointing out that all our appraisals should be in keeping with the belief that achieving the objective of institutionalizing the republic is a priority over any other consideration or temporary problem.

"The task of institutionalizing the republic deserves all our dedication and best efforts and it is being carried out through the implementation of legal measures which have allowed the democratic reorganization of political parties -- which are the essential and irreplaceable elements of democracy -- and in numerous efforts aimed at overcoming natural obstacles, some of which are created artificially and others that just appear along the difficult path.

"Due to these obstacles, to the determination with which they are confronted, and the strength of the convictions which encourage us, we are making systematic and gradual progress, fulfilling the preestablished schedule which was opportunely presented to the citizenry, despite all the problems we are facing.

"Today, only a few days away from the elections, the political parties are getting ready to test their strength in terms of ideas and proposals, seeking to attract the votes which will give them access to power.

"For this purpose, it is necessary to guarantee public peace, based on order, mutual respect, and respect for the country's basic institutions. These are essential conditions for every citizen to be able to fully exercise his right to vote, and for each political party to be able to carry out its electoral campaign.

"The pacification which we seek, in turn, will create the necessary atmosphere for the stability of the future government to become a reality.

"However, it is obvious that the desire of the great majority of the Argentine citizenry to live in peace is confronted with the actions of several groups that hinder and obstruct this goal.

"This is helped by the insidious action of organizations of various types which, in support of terrorist actions, intend to question the most basic institutions of the nation and in that way turn the victory obtained during the armed confrontation into a political defeat for the benefit of their attempts to create chaos and disunity.

"There have also been repeated attempts to penetrate various sectors of the national society, seeking to create dangerous conflicts within the republic; in order to materialize, once again, a new subversive strategy in which the aborted methods of terrorism and violence seek to be replaced by the negative methods of infiltration and agitation.

"The encouraging of actions demanding solutions which worsen the current difficulties, especially in the socioeconomic field, also contribute to this situation whose real scope we are aware of, appreciate, and share with our families day by day. This situation creates increasingly serious conflicts and demand which go far beyond the nation's possibilities.

"Within this atmosphere of increasing and widespread dissatisfaction, parochial interests often prevail over the requirements for the common welfare, and sometimes, as a result, basic values such as responsibility and the desire to serve are seriously damaged.

"Reliable actions by the leaders of various sectors should fully prevail in this particular context. Let us recall what His Holiness John Paul II pointed out in his Encyclical Letter on Labor where he stated that 'the efforts to guarantee labor rights should take into account the limitations imposed by the country's overall situation.'

"I am aware of and appreciate the wisdom and good sense of our fellow citizens which make it possible to gradually attain the necessary balance between the need to obtain and the possibilities of granting. I believe that this will be particularly valid in the case of state employees who, identified with the Argentine Army through shared ideals, have repeatedly shown their unselfishness and courage in a cruel, difficult and long struggle.

"But it must be admitted that these actions, promoted by the agents of totalitarianism and violence, gradually create increasingly dangerous obstacles to the task of achieving the effective democratization of the republic on a foundation which will ensure the stability of the government to be elected during the 30 October elections.

"In view of this situation, it is necessary, once again, to ratify our firm decision to devote all our energy and capability to the task of overcoming the aforementioned obstacles with a greater purpose; that is, to guarantee a transition toward institutional normalization.

"This is so because we have taken on an unshakable commitment with the entire citizenry; and because it is the current society's definite feeling that implementation of a full democracy should be the first phase of this process -- so often -- postponed of the Argentine nation to achieve the place that it deserves within the society of free nations of the world.

"Regarding the various political options of the Army, it takes a firm position of non-interference, but this does not mean that it will adopt a passive attitude regarding the current situation.

"On the contrary, this attitude represents a most decided intention that each citizen will be able to fully exercise his rights, and to guarantee the free competition of political parties in their electoral campaigns and in getting ready to assume the responsibility of conducting the country.

"We do not approve of nor have we sealed alliances nor entered into agreements to obtain personal benefits nor to secure any special position. Our conduct has been and currently is upright in spite of the attempts being made to undermine our prestige through lies and slanders.

"We believe that legal order and social peace are essential values which should be maintained above and beyond any other values, because democratic institutionalization would be in serious danger without them. Attempts to undermine these values are being made by people who seek to hinder or prevent the march toward democracy.

"We should commit all our ability, imagination and willingness to overcome once and for all the obstacles to the institutional normalization process.

"Messrs Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers of the Argentine Army:

"Major problems require presence of mind in the analysis of their circumstances, firmness in the adoption of measures, and prudence and good sense in the taking of actions in adverse situations.

"In view of our extremely difficult situation, we must do our best to overcome it without creating violence. We must also heighten our efforts to prevent major obstacles from hindering the attainment of our objective.

"The Army, along with the other two services, is the factor within the power structure on which the institutional normalization process is based.

"Preserving the unity and efficiency of the Army is therefore of utmost importance for the country's welfare.

"All our actions should be directed at this objective. Nothing but discharging our duties adequately will guarantee an efficient conduct in such a difficult situation.

"A constant exchange of information at all levels, open communications, the ability to grasp the importance of problems, and above all, the continuous setting of good examples are, as you well know, essential tools to carry out successfully such a large operation, in the face of subtle, insidious, and deceiving interests which are opposed to the country.

"For this reason, since I am aware of the professionalism of our Army and because I have faith in God, as Army commander in chief I express to you my confidence in the attainment of our utmost objective, which is restoring the stable democracy we all cherish."

POLITICIAN SAYS JUNTA MEMBER WARNS OF CIVIL WAR

FYO11539 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM) -- Today Francisco Manrique, presidential hopeful for the Federal Alliance, revealed that yesterday one of the commanders in chief clearly told his comrades-in-arms to be careful of what they did because there could be a civil war if there were any attempts to alter the electoral schedule.

However, during a chat with Radio Rivadavia of this capital, Manrique did not reveal which of the three members of the military junta had made this statement.

The federal leader warned that "there is an important faction within the Armed Forces that will not allow the institutional normalization process to be altered; however, there is another crazy group that wants to interfere for God knows what reason." He added that this is the same group that seeks to undermine the system, so that the two-striped policy may continue in the country, and that what has been done in the past with impunity may continue on with the future constitutional government.

JUNTA TO SEEK REVISION OF DEBT NEGOTIATION BAN

PY301324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0020 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (NA) -- It was learned from sources close to the economy minister today that Finance Ministry legal advisor attorney Jorge Olguin and two lawyers of the Central Bank travelled to Rio Gallegos today to appeal Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer's decision blocking the renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt. The lawyers allegedly also have instructions to change the venue so that the case may be handled in the federal capital.

This decision openly contradicts the national government's initial decision to observe the decision and not appeal. It is believed that the change is due to the strong pressure exerted by the IMF and international creditors for the case to be solved before 17 October.

As is public knowledge, the IMF and international banks decided to postpone the release of $330 million covered by a standby loan and $500 million of the first portion of the medium-term loan until 17 October to allow time for the decision to block the renegotiation of the foreign debt started in Santa Cruz to be solved.

Central Bank Freezes Currency Sales

PY010056 Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia in Spanish 0016 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Report by (Mario Dastinovich) from the Economy Ministry]

[Excerpt] In a communique, the Economy Ministry has totally suspended the sale of foreign currency by the Central Bank and the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, such as for trip allowances, and the payment of debts. The Economy Ministry also suspended the approval of sworn statements for the importation of goods. The measure, which was adopted because of Judge Federico Pinto Kramer's decision blocking the foreign debt renegotiation, is aimed at protecting the country's currency reserves.

Wehbe Admits Negotiations Stalled

PY012024 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1440 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- Today Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe admitted that because of the ruling made by Santa Cruz Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, the negotiations for refinancing the foreign debt is at a standstill. The judge recalled that what he has "is a criminal and not a civil case," and therefore "some people may be arrested."

Wehbe said in Washington that the negotiations with foreign creditor banks "are at a standstill" and that the ruling made by Pinto Kramer "should be reviewed" before 17 October, the last date given by the IMF. The judicial case should be resolved before that date; otherwise the banks and the IMF will not deliver the $300 million standby credit and the $500 million first disbursement of the long-term loan.

Today Judge Pinto Kramer reported that he received the documents requested from the presidency regarding the refinancing of the Argentine Airlines debt, including the unconditional guarantee limiting the jurisdiction of Argentine courts in favor of New York courts.

HERALD on 'Foreign Debt Crisis'

PY011950 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] The foreign debt renegotiation crisis reportedly caused divisions in the military junta yesterday while the resignation of top economic officials including Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe was widely rumoured.

Meanwhile, Santa Cruz Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, whose decision to freeze the contract for the rescheduling of the Aerolineas foreign debt contract sparked the crisis, indicated that he might summon Wehbe and complained that he had still not received copies of all documents relating to rescheduling contracts, which he had requested for yesterday on Wednesday. He should be receiving the copies tomorrow, it was reported yesterday evening.

There was no official word on the conclusions reached by the ruling military junta, who lunched yesterday with President Reynaldo Bignone at the close of their four-hour meeting. Nevertheless, reliable sources disclosed that Army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides has decided to cancel his visit to Venezuela for an annual inter-American meetings of commanders-in-chief and will send Army Chief-of-Staff Major-General Edgardo Calvi in his place. This decision is widely viewed as a measure of the importance of the debt crisis.

The sources also reported that Air Force Commander-in-Chief Augusto Hughes firmly stated his opposition to the renegotiation terms and seemed to view the delays caused by Pinto Kramer's decision as an advantage rather than a setback, since in his view it would be better to agree with the winners of the October 30 elections on the future approach to the foreign debt.

Both Wehbe himself and the government denied the rumours of his resignation. Similar speculation now surrounds Aerolineas Argentinas president Juan Carlos Pellegrini.

Pinto Kramer yesterday pointed out that no appeal has been made against his ruling. He denied any political motivation, stating that "people are talking more about judges than before rather than their doing more or less than in previous years." He added that the judiciary has virtually replaced the legislature.

Finally, Peronist leader Alejandro Olmos yesterday extended his lawsuit pending against former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz to include Bignone, Wehbe and Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar in the light of the Aerolineas Argentinas debt renegotiation.

MORE JUDGES, PROSECUTORS REJECT AMNESTY LAW

PY022116 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] Three more judges yesterday refused to abide by the amnesty law, while two defence attorneys working in probes into the disappearances of two Paraguayan citizens in Argentina, demanded that the courts declare the "obvious and absolute nullity" of the recently passed law.

Jorge Lopez Bolado, Jorge Garcia Mendez and Eduardo Hernandez Agramonte ruled that the amnesty law is not valid, since it was approved by a de facto regime that has no legal powers to do so and infringes some very specific constitutional rights.

Meanwhile, State Attorney to the Supreme Court Carlos Tavares requested that the amnesty law be applied to several imprisoned people, who allegedly accepted to benefit from the law, court sources disclosed. Tavares reportedly visited the Villa Devoto and Ezeiza prisons to inform inmates of their rights under the so-called "law for national pacification."

Defence attorneys Guillermo Frugoni Rey and Isaina Schwinde de Weiss filed a statement at Judge Eduardo Gerome's court, demanding that the amnesty law not be enforced in the court probes into the disappearances of Paraguyan citizens Emilio Ross Espinosa and Antonio Maidana, who were allegedly detained on August 27, 1980 by security forces personnel and never heard of again.

The lawyers asked Judge Gerome to refrain from submitting the cases to an appeals court (as requested by the amnesty law), since this would "deprive the judges handling the cases from their constitutional right to reach a verdict." In a similar development, Rosa Castagnole de Fernandez Meijide requested that Judge Luis Marino refuse to enforce the amnesty law in the court case investigating the "illegal deprivation of freedom" of her son, Pablo Fernandez Meijide.

Judge Bolado, on his part, stated that the amnesty law infringes "the most elemental principles of the law" and is "remarkably unreasonable." Judge Garcia Mendez rejected the controversial bill in harsher terms, calling on the courts to "fight back this last move of an agonizing de facto regime that pretends to protect itself with a self-amnesty before returning to their barracks."

BUS DRIVERS' STOPPAGE 'ALMOST FULLY OBSERVED'

PY301326 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (DYN) -- During a tour of the city early this morning, it could be seen that the stoppage decreed by the bus drivers for this capital and Buenos Aires Province was being almost fully observed. Until 0700, only a few buses of the main lines were circulating. The buses, which were full, were presumably being driven by their owners.

Railway and subway services continued normally, transporting a much larger number of passengers than usual.

UNIONS REJECT OFFERS; CGT STRIKE DATE NEARS

PY022123 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Both branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday rejected as "insufficient" a wage bid made by the government on Friday in hope of averting the general strike scheduled for Tuesday, union sources said.

Meanwhile, several non-CGT unions, including those grouping transport, railway, electric power company, state, metal, and mechanics workers have pledged to join the stoppage.

The sources added that top CGT leaders nevertheless remain in "permanent contact" with the government, as they have not entirely dismissed the possibility of reaching an agreement prior to the strike.

The government's late offer was that made by Labour Minister Hector Villaveiran on Friday night following a meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone. The minister's bid to the unions was the addition of $a 600 of the $a 800 advance on the half-yearly bonus to wages.

The CGT's are requesting the addition of the entire $a 800 advance, as well as the granting of 17 percent monthly wage increases, instead of the already stipulated 12 percent.

There were also unconfirmed reports that Villaveiran had held new meetings with other Labour Ministry officials in search for a solution to the labour conflict.

PLO SAID TO 'INTERFERE' IN FOREIGN DEBT AFFAIRS

PY011901 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA) -- Today Guillermo Patricio Kelly publicly said that the PLO is reportedly willing to pay the Argentine foreign debt to maintain its current interference in the country." [quotation marks as received]

Kelly also said that a former Army lieutenant, indicated for an assault upon the Jewish community, is reportedly in charge of the "security and intelligence system" which Herminio Iglesias, the Peronist candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province, will set up in the Buenos Aires Province if elected.

In a press conference held in his house, the former National Party member linked together the disappearance of Intransigent Party member Ruben Alvarez, the execution of two workers in Berisso, and the murder of a woman involved in the sale of stolen cars.

He said that "we are approaching the Lebanonization of the country" as a result of "the crimes being committed with impunity by the psychopaths I have been accusing," in reference to the gang of Anibal Bordon who is wanted by Argentine justice.

Kelly also said that financier Jorge Antonio and Interior Minister Llamil Reston are linked to the PLO which is interested in paying with its business deals.

BUENOS AIRES AIRPORT RESUMES FLIGHTS 30 SEP

PY301919 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] On 1 September operations were discontinued at Jorge Newbery Airport to improve its infrastructure. We have contacted the Central Air Region chief, Colonel Rodolfo Orlando Etchegoyen, to ask him when the tasks will be completed and when Jorge Newbery Airport will be reopened.

[Begin Etchegoyen recording] Good morning. First of all, the Air Force wishes to thank Radio Nacional. In accordance with the established timetable and with the commitment undertaken by the Air Force, we will reopen Jorge Newbery Airport for domestic flights at 1900 on 30 September. Thus, air traffic will be normally resumed at this airport.

[Question] Col Etchegoyen, approximately how long do you expect these repairs to last?

[Answer] We believe that as a result of the repairs that have been made to the metropolitan airport, we should have no operational troubles in the next 10 years or so.

[Question] What type of plane can the airport handle now?

[Answer] Well, the airplanes...[Etchegoyen changes thought], the runway has not been extended, but it has been repaired. Thus the airplanes that had been previously operating, the Douglas DC-9's of Australia's airline and the Boeing 727's of Argentine Airlines, are the biggest planes that can operate from this airport.

CUBAN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES 30 SEPTEMBER

PY010343 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- A Cuban trade delegation led by Orlando Hernandez Guillen, chief of the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry's Department for South America, arrived in the country today.

The Cuban delegation will contact Argentine exporters to negotiate the purchase of several products in keeping with a plan of action outlined earlier by a delegation of Argentine businessmen who visited Cuba.

Also taking part in the Cuban delegation are Raul Fernandez, Director for the National Bank of Cuba; and representatives of Ferrimport [Cuban Enterprise for Hardware Import], Raquimport [as received, not further identified], Cubametales [Cuban Enterprise for Import of Metals], Cubaequipos [not further identified], and Alimport [Cuban Enterprise for Import of Foodstuffs].

The delegation, which will spend 20 days in Argentina, will meet with businessmen and chambers of commerce and will visit industrial plants and the interior of the country.

The schedule of the delegation is being coordinated by the National Directorate for Trade Promotion of the Commerce Secretariat.

POLL SHOWS PERONIST ADVANTAGE OVER RADICALS

PY291906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (AFP) -- A poll of the so-called undecided constituency shows that Peronists have a considerable advantage over the Radical Civic Union regarding their chances to win the 30 October elections. Out of some 600 electors who will vote for president and vice president (the election of the executive branch will be indirect), the Peronists will have 270 and the Radical Civic Union will have 216, according to a poll published by DIARIO POPULAR.

As to the Chamber of Deputies (254 members), it will have 112 Peronists and 90 Radicals, while the Senate (46 members) will have 32 Peronists and 10 Radicals.

The so-called undecided constituency is also showing another trend, favorable to the groups of the center which are close to the military regime. This portion of the undecided constituency occupies third place. However, surveys of the entire voting population give third place to the left.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN GOVERNMENT-AD RELATIONS

More on Jarpa-Opposition Meeting

PY301943 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The third meeting between Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and representatives of the Democratic Alliance [AD] lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. The meeting was held at the house of the Marist brothers on Nuncio Sotero Sanz Street. The following persons participated: Gabriel Valdes, Luis Bossay, Hugo Zepeda, Enrique Silva Simma, and Ramon Silva Ulloa.

It is also appropriate to point out that former National Party Senator Francisco Bulnes participated in this meeting for the first time. At the end of the meeting, Bulnes said that the meeting was positive.

The first person to speak was the interior minister. [Recorded passage indistinct] The minister added that a fourth meeting will be held in an effort to achieve a consensus.

Later, top AD leader Valdes stated that a new document was presented to the interior minister. He then referred to some of the proposals presented previously. [Begin Valdes recording] 1. To call for a plebiscite in 1984 to approve through a free, universal, and secret vote the creation of a constituent assembly, which will be fully elected by the people and will have legislative and constituent powers.

2. To fulfill this agreement, a special commission made up of equal number of congressmen and persons designated by the government and by AD must be designated to prepare within 90 days a project on the following points: political parties, general electoral law, electoral registration, and an electoral court. The government would be committed to promulgate the laws approved by this commission within 30 days.

3. These measures would represent the beginning of a real transition toward democracy, and these measures should be complemented with legal, political, economic, and social changes which may be necessary for the reestablishment of full democracy. [end recording] Valdes also said that a new meeting will be held in due time.

Lastly, former Senator Francisco Bulnes talked with the press and stated: [Recording passage indistinct] He added that the meeting was positive, and with his characteristic optimism, he said that an agreement will be reached because both parties have expressed good intentions. He added that the next meeting could be held next week.

AD Comments; Views on Rally

PY302305 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] (Enrique Silva Simma), Radical Party member and his party representative in the Democratic Alliance [AD], said in a press conference that the opposition plans to hold a rally in the second half of October. He explained that neither his party nor the AD can call or support another day of protest due to the violence which caused several deaths in the prior days of protest.

Asked about the third meeting between the government and the AD held yesterday evening, (Enrique Silva) said that this meeting was one of the most fruitful.

[Begin (Silva) recording] Of course the entire conversation centered around the AD proposal to study the fundamental laws, and obviously the meeting was positive because the executive branch representative agreed in principle with that idea. The only doubt about the study of the fundamental laws was our estimate as to when the laws should be approved. The AD believes that 90 days are enough in addition to 30 days of study at the executive branch level, but the interior minister has doubts about this term. In any case, the two sides based their ideas on the same principle and their purpose is to finish the study as soon as possible. [end recording]

In reference to the creation of a special commission made up of AD and government representatives to study the political laws, (Enrique Silva) indicated that the interior minister and the state counsel, Francisco Bulnes, supported its creation. In conclusion (Silva) reiterated that the AD is not allied with Marxist forces and that the AD system of struggle is peaceful.

Jarpa Reports Government Views

PY010058 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has said that the government has not made any concessions to the Democratic Alliance [AD]. Jarpa was asked about the third meeting recently held with the opposition. In this regard Jarpa said that the government has made no concessions to the AD.

Jarpa was also asked about the creation of a special commission requested by the opposition to prepare the laws on political parties. Jarpa said that this request is under study.

Regarding the march to be carried out by mineworkers from Rancagua to Santiago, the interior minister said that he is not aware of it. Asked if the government is going to take measures against it, Jarpa said he does not know because the miners have not asked for authorization.

In conclusion, asked about the possibility of another day of protest, the interior minister said the protests only serve to create problems for the poor and do not help the country in any way.

Government sources have reported that the list of people in exile allowed to return to the country is being reviewed. They said that a new list is being prepared with people who really are in exile to prevent in this manner some identification errors made in the past.

AD Endorses 11 Oct Protest March

PY010341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0127 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Today the opposition coalition Democratic Alliance [AD] called on the people to participate in a protest march against the military regime on 11 October. This will be the first massive demonstration of the opposition asking for a faster process of return to democracy. Several union and political organizations have already endorsed the call.

The massive march was called 1 day after AD representatives met with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa who was given several proposals aimed at achieving democracy.

According to the agreement reached by the opposition today, the "March for Democracy" will be carried out in this capital in four columns from different important points and also in the capital of every province.

The colums will be named "Bread," "Justice," "Work," and "Freedom" and will move from the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, the most important street in the capital, to Brasil Avenue, the heart of downtown.

On this avenue, a proclamation will be read rejecting the current regime, asking for the end of repression, and for the implementation of measures to put an end to unemployment. The proclamation will also express repudiation for what the DA has labeled "relinquishing of sovereignty" related to the recent approval of the mining code, which according to the opposition privatizes copper reserves in detriment of national interests.

The AD call was immediately supported by the Democratic Unitary Command which is made up of the National Development Project, PRODEN (Multiparty Group), the Union Coordinating Board, and the Workers Democratic Union.

Pinochet Asks for People's 'Faith'

PY021909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Pichilemu (Chile), 1 Oct (EFE) -- President Pinochet called upon the Chilean people for faith today and declared that his government will solve the economic situation that is now affecting the country. General Augusto Pinochet spoke at a luncheon offered by the community of Pichilemu, on the coast in the sixth region.

Concerning the constitutional process, the Chilean president said that the government has set a goal, a process that it will fulfill because it is for the best of all Chileans. He declared that "we cannot accept a new campaign by the communists, because that would mean that these ten years have been wasted. The communists cannot return to this country, not as a political party, nor in any other activity of the state. This is the only way in which the country will have peace and tranquillity."

The president said that the economic situation most affects the country and has resulted in unemployment, stimulating jobs is important.

I have great hopes that the ministers of public works and housing and urbanization will initiate plans in their areas and "these will have to provide jobs," added Pinochet.

The government is in contact with the International Monetary Fund, and the minister of finance has traveled to Washington to discuss the possibilities of new cash sources.

Chile is moving to a pure democracy, affirmed the president, who added the government will continue with the political laws and increase social projects, through which, he reminded, never has so much been done for the poor as now.

Opposition Forms New Front

PY021951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (EFE) -- The Chilean political opposition has joined with labor, professional and popular groups in the formation of the United Democratic Command (CUD) [Comando Unitario Democratico], the first activity of which will be the staging of a mass rally and the sixth national day of protest.

The current president of the National Development Project, former Senator Jorge Lavanderos, who is also one of the directors of the CUD, classified the new group as "one of the greatest things that has happened in the last ten years."

The CUD has united the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement, the two multiparty opposition fronts, the National Union Coordinating Board, the National Student Coordinating Board, the Chilean Womens Movement, the Community Organization Coordinating Board, and some twenty additional Social Groups.

For the actions planned by the CUD, however, some of its member groups have withheld their support while, at the same time, the Democratic Alliance, which is holding meetings with the military government and does not support the sixth national day of protest stated for October 13, called for the rally planned for October 11th.

MEETING FOR RETURNEES LEADS TO CLASH WITH POLICE

PY302110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Last night about 20 youngsters were arrested in Vina del Mar during incidents at the conclusion of a meeting in the O'Higgins Hotel where approximately 1,500 persons welcomed Andres Saldivar, Jaime Castillo, and Renan Fuetealba. The meeting, held in a very warm environment, began at 1930. On this occasion, large sectors of the population of Vina del Mar welcomed the three leaders of the Christian Democratic Party who were exiled by the government. Andres Saldivar, Jaime Castillo, and Renan Fuentealba delivered speeches explaining their position against violence and their desire to return to democracy through peaceful means.

At the conclusion of the meeting, many youngsters and ladies wanted to march with the party leaders to the Spanish Club, located next to the Vina del Mar chapel, where the leaders were given a reception. However, Carabineros, saying that there was no permit from the intendant for a public demonstration, stopped the people. When the people insisted that they only wanted to accompany the leaders to a reception and then leave peacefully, Carabineros used tear gas and arrested about 20 youngsters. They were later released after their addresses were verified.

BOMB EXPLOSION LEAVES PART OF CITY IN DARKNESS

PY011509 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] A large sector of Santiago was left in darkness last night due to the explosion of a bomb placed under a transformer at 4500 Recoleta Street, near Zapadores Street. The entire northern sector of the city was left in darkness due to the bomb attack.

GOVERNMENT CUTS 200 NAMES FROM EXILE RETURN LIST

PY302132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1648 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Referring to an alleged "subversive plan" of the Communist Party, the Chilean military Government erased today approximately 200 names from a list of exiles who have been authorized to return to the country. The report was released to the press by Interior Ministry Undersecretary Luis Simon Figueroa, who said that recent events, which are part of a subversive plan of the Communist Party, have led the government to review the names of persons included in the list which was already completed.

Internal Banishment for 20

PY011926 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0338 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Today the Chilean Military Government increased to 20 the number of persons banished under the exceptional rights granted by temporary Article 24 of the Constitution. The Interior Ministry confirmed that it ordered the banishment of another five persons to southern Chile for obstructing public order and participating in vandalist acts. Yesterday, 15 persons under the same accusations were banished to northern Chile. The new banishments take place after Gabriel Valdes, former foreign minister and president of the opposition Democratic Alliance, asked the military government to put an end to banishments and arrests of dissidents for exercising basic rights.

Exiled Union Leader Returns

PY012354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1816 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 1 Oct (EFE) -- Today Chilean union leader Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, said upon arriving to his country after 1 year of living in exile that he has "a commitment to the social struggle for the reestablishment of the democratic system." Bustos said that with his return "the government corrected the mistake of expelling him."

The head of the National Union Coordinating Board and president of the Chilean Textile Union Workers has been living in exile since 3 December of last year when he was expelled from his country. He said that "living in exile is irrational and I prefer a thousand times to be in prison rather than in exile."

Bustos said that in the last few months "some thing have been done, the people's struggle has achieved a few things, but a great deal yet remains to be done."

The union leader said that he wants "to see the freedom" of the Chilean people. He also recalled his meeting with Pope John Paul II in Rome where he was living.

He said: "I feel it was the most beautiful meeting I held in Europe. We talked about the situation of the Chilean Catholic Church and how the church reached out to the workers."

Bustos said that it is an injustice that the Chilean military Government allowed only his return because "Hector Cuevas, president of the Construction Workers Union and vice president of the coordinating board, was expelled with me."

The two leaders were expelled for participating in an unauthorized demonstration in the Artesanos park in Santiago.

Bustos was welcomed by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers and the National Workers Command, and by about one hundred union leaders, reporters, and sympathizers.

M-19 REJECTS PEACE, VOWS MILITARY ACTIONS

PA011955 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement has decided to increase its military actions and efforts to achieve unity with other insurgent groups that operate in Colombia. In clandestine communique No 89, sent to AFP today, the high command of that organization stated that the process of democratic opening announced by President Betancur's government is a sophism of deceit. The document is signed by M-19 leaders Ivan Marino Ospina, Alvaro Fayad, and Carlos Pizarro.

"In the interim, the military sectors and their paramilitary groups assassinate popular leaders," the M-19 charged. It added that, consequently, it "has decided to set aside efforts to secure peace and will promote military tasks" against what it terms "the oligarchy and the puppet army." It stated that in the common effort "to attempt united action, we are ever closer to our companeros of the FARC (pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), ELN (Castroite Army of National Liberation), and other groups." It proposed the creation of a single, classist workers federation as a definitive step in the struggle for political power.

It declared: "Aware of the ineffectiveness of our appeal for concord, dialogue, and truce to secure the peace of the Colombians, we will promote broad politico-military action against those responsible for the state of war in which our people are living." Also, it reiterates its support and solidarity for the Nicaraguan revolution and condemns the "aggressive" U.S. policy in Central America, which it describes as a "trap for the apparently healthy intentions of the so-called Contadora Group."

It totally rejected reports of division within its ranks and came out against the confrontation between certain political groups and the drug trafficking mafia which, in its opinion, is only a struggle for power, wealth, and fundamentally for regional leadership, confirming "the moral corruption of an obsolete system" Finally, it demanded the resignation of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, "who," it said, "we do not consider worthy of holding that post." On this topic, it is noted that the minister was recently accused during a parliamentary debate of having received drug trafficking money which was used to finance his political campaign as senator of the republic.

HAVANA CITES BETANCUR ON SALVADORAN MEETING

PA301836 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has said in Bogota that revolutionary groups and the so-called Salvadoran Peace Commission have achieved some progress in the search for formulas to achieve a political solution to the internal crisis in that Central American country. The Colombian president organized the meeting, held today in that capital city, between representatives of the belligerent sides in the Salvadoran conflict.

Betancur said that the revolutionary groups and the Salvadoran Peace Commission representatives presented specific proposals that must now be analyzed by the regime and the political-military leaders of the patriotic groups. He added that the meeting was held within a framework of complete harmony. There is a good atmosphere for the achievement of peace, he said in conclusion.

PRESIDENT HURTADO'S UN ADDRESS REPORTED

PA301825 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] In his speech before the United Nations, President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea denied that Third World nations are experiencing a process of social reversal caused by their shrinking economies and three-digit inflation. President Hurtado is the first Ecuadorean president to appear before the United Nations, and at this meeting the only representative of Latin America to address the international forum.

The Ecuadorean president pointed out in his speech that the economic crisis has surpassed the capabilities of each state to solve its crisis independently. He criticized the actions of the international cooperation organizations and offered guidelines for cooperation that should be applied to alleviate the crisis. He mentioned persistent problems in this hemisphere which are a threat to peace, security, cooperation and development, such as the territorial claim to the Amazon region presented by Ecuador, which must be resolved for the good of the two peoples who want to live in peace. The president of Ecuador said that every country is obliged to defend peace, but emphasized that the reestablishment of dialogue and prudence is primarily the responsibility of the great powers.

[Begin Hurtado recording; in progress] ...security, cooperation and development, as is the case of the Amazon region territorial claim that Ecuador has presented, which must be solved for the good of the two peoples, who wish to live in peace and move along the paths of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation.

After one of the longest dictatorial periods in Ecuadorean history, thanks to the will of the Ecuadorean people and the cooperation of their Armed Forces, the democratic system of government was reestablished in my country on 10 August 1979.

A month ago, I began my last year in office. During this year, democratic institutions have been strengthened through absolute respect for public liberties and human rights and through attention to social requirements, mainly for the poor and the peasants, despite the economic crisis that has also affected my country.

At present citizens are getting ready to elect their new leaders and parliamentarians for next year. Based on our record and in the name of Ecuadorean democracy, I express my fond wish that all the nations of the world will live under a free system. My country, which is one of the founders of the United Nations, and which has always been loyal to its principles, will continue to offer this body its support because it considers this organization an essential instrument in the preservation of peace and the promotion of development.

I hope that this tragic year, during which peace has been undermined on every continent, not only by wars and violence, but also by serious economic and social problems, will open a path that will permit Third World nations and the nations of the North to find the common solution necessary to overcome the critical situations that hover over humanity's future. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ON DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS DIFFICULTIES

PY011345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0357 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Minas, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Today Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez stated that the country's democratization process is being hindered solely by actions aimed at serving personal ambitions. In a speech at a ceremony in Minas, 120 km east of Montevideo, the chief of state indirectly referred to those who have accused him of being the sole obstacle to the implementation of full democracy in Uruguay. Alvarez admitted the existence of confrontations and irritations that divide Uruguay's citizens at a time when they should be more united than ever in order to achieve the objectives everyone desires.

The president referred to serious difficulties the country's democratization process is confronting, but pointed out that neither the government nor the political parties are responsible for it. He held the personal activities of those who wish to thwart the Uruguayan citizen's reconciliation respons.ble.

Lieutenant General Alvarez made these statements at the same time that various political leaders pointed out the difficulties which the dialogue with the military is facing. The president stated: "We continue to drift away from the objectives which all Uruguayans desire." Further on he stated: "We are experiencing an important phase in which all of us should take part." "I must admit that unfortunately we are experiencing frustrations, disappointments, and confrontations."

During his speech at the public works' inauguration, the president made a call for understanding. He added that: "The virtue of the Uruguayans lies in their capacity to yield in order to achieve our fatherland's great objectives."

In Uruguay, the politicians and military are accusing each other of adopting radical stances. These disagreements have led to the interruption of the dialogue for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution. As a consequence Alvarez' government decided to close down newspapers, prohibit the publication of political information, arrest members of the opposition, and proscribe political leaders.

In view of the recent events, the political parties decided to interrupt the official dialogue they were holding with groups of "professional" military for the purpose of reaching an agreement to democratize the country.

Although the military has ratified its desire to hand the government over to the civilians in March 1985, the political leaders doubt that this will take place in view of the increasing confrontations.

Alvarez pointed out that Uruguayans do not need to resort to foreign formulas to achieve their objectives. He stated: "We do not want to import situations or solutions from other countries since Uruguayan problems will be solved by Uruguayans." With this statement, the president referred to the political parties two national protests with the banging of pans a la Chilean style.

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL LASA CONGRESS BEGINS

UN Expert Scores U.S. C. A. Policy

FL302020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0251 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Mexico, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The 11th international congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) began today with the repudiation of the United States' Central American interventionist policy. When Roxane Dumbar Ortiz -- an expert employed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights -- addressed the congress, she expressed the opinion that the direct intervention of Washington in Nicaragua is inevitable despite the opposition of democratic peoples. The UN expert explained that the United States' traditional policy of interference responds to the interests of its powerful military-industrial complex, for which reason a change of president is meaningless: No matter who is president, Washington will attempt to intervene in Central America.

William Bollinger, of the Inter-American Center of Historical and Cultural Studies, stated that it is necessary to cooperate in the founding of American pacifist workers movements to assist in the dissemination of truthful information on what is happening in Central America. The working masses lack information on the area and, for this reason, justify the aggressive policy of President Ronald Reagan, who is supported by communications media largely controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency.

FMLN-FDR's Zamora on Talks

PA020453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (EFE) -- During their dialogue with Richard Stone in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Salvadoran guerrillas demanded that the United States withdraw its military advisers from their country, and offered to negotiate on the installation of foreign military bases.

Speaking today in Mexico City, FMLN-FDR representative Ruben Zamora announced the conditions for the dialogue that his organization is holding with the United States and the Salvadoran Government. The FMLN-FDR told U.S. special envoy Richard Stone that El Salvador's domestic situation is none of Washington's business and should be negotiated with the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission.

As for the talks held in Bogota with the Peace Commission, Ruben Zamora explained that the revolutaionary opposition wants a new government "with broad participation, including everyone, both sides, without exclusions of any sort."

"That government should include all political forces, and would be a provisional government whose mission would be to conduct free and democratic elections," Zamora added, speaking before the Latin American Studies Association (LASA).

One of the conditions presented to the Peace Commission by the opposition is that future meetings be held in San Salvador, at a neutral place, such as a foreign embassy, Zamora said.

"But they refuse to do so, saying that they cannot be responsible for the security of our four representatives, who would enter and leave the country within 24 hours. If they are not even capable of doing this, how can they guarantee a democratic and pluralist electoral process?" The FMLN-FDR representative asked.

Before Ruben Zamora spoke, Commander "Venancio" reported that the FMLN's military front inflicted more than 1,000 casualties on the Salvadoran Armed Forces in September. The figures given by Commander "Venancio" are as follows: 303 dead, 221 wounded, 119 prisoners, and 411 "not specified," constituting a total of 1,054 casualties.

Both Zamora and "Venancio" mentioned President Alvaro Magana's statement yesterday that "in view of the fact that the insurgents refuse to participate in the announced elections for 1984, there is no choice but a war to the finish."

CUBAN LEGISLATORS VISIT AT INVITATION OF SENATE

Meet With President

FL301640 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0303 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today received the group of Cuban legislators visiting Mexico at the invitation of the Senate of the republic. President Miguel de la Madrid talked with the Cuban delegation led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of his country's National Assembly of the People's Government, in his offices at the Los Pinos residence.

The group of legislators, who were accompanied by Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators, was made up of Hipolito Rodriguez, Jose Galda, Homero de la Paz, and Damian Artega.

Received by State Governor

FL011410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation from Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government led by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, was received by the governor of the State of Mexico, Alfredo del Mazo.

The delegation of Cuban deputies, who have been on a visit to Mexico since last Monday, were led on an extensive tour of that important industrial region. A welcoming speech in the Chamber of Deputies of Poluca, the state capital, praised the strong relations maintained between Cuba and Mexico despite all the efforts and maneuvers of the United States to break them.

Bravo on U.S. 'Gunboat' Diplomacy

PA022111 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Sep 83 pp 5-A, 28-A

[Article by Aurelio Ramos M.]

[Text] At the end of a visit to the Mexican Senate, Cuban National Assembly President Flavio Bravo said that the United States should demonstrate with actions that it supports the Contadora Group, adding that it would be a great gesture if the United States "withdrew the thousands of Marines with whom it has invaded Honduras to attack Nicaragua."

Now more than ever, he said, dialogue among the world's legislators is essential, because "we must prevent the crime of an invasion in Central America" and because the U.S. Government is trying to reestablish its traditional "gunboat" diplomacy in Latin America.

He commented on the alleged statement by President Ronald Reagan that the commitment not to invade Cuba is no longer in effect.The Cuban people's representative said: "As far as I know, that statement was not made. But in any case, for more than 20 years we have confronted the U.S. threat, and we exist and will continue to exist despite the threats we receive."

Accompanied by Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino and other Cuban representatives, Flavio Bravo met with a group of senators headed by Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and upon conclusion of the talks, he replied to journalists' questions.

Regarding Reagan's statements that no one would win a nuclear war and his willingesss to sign an arms reduction agreement, Flavio Bravo said: "I hope those words will be accompanied by actions, by reality." Cuba also seeks peace and opposes thermonuclear war, which would destroy mankind, he added. He noted that Fidel Castro, in reply to a letter from President Miguel de la Madrid, has already expressed support for the Cancun Declaration and the Contadora Group, which maintain the position that the Central American peoples should solve their own problems. "We have said that if the Salvadorans reach an agreement on the one hand, and the Nicaraguans reach agreement with Honduras and the United States on the other, we would be willing to support those agreements."

"However, it is not up to us to decide on these problems. It is up to the Salvadorans and the Nicaraguans to hold discussions with the aggressors -- in this case, Honduras and the United States," he added.

The president of the People's Government National Assembly a body equivalent to the USSR Supreme Soviet, also reiterated that in Nicaragua and El Salvador [as published] there are approximately 200 Cubans, school teachers, and military advisers. Immediately afterward, he replied to a question concerning the alleged exporting of the Cuban revolution.

One does not need to export revolutions, he said. They are the product of particular political, economic, and social conditions. The Central American situation, which the United States seeks to falsely portray as resulting from East-West conflict, is the result of the fact that for dozens of years the region has been the victim of poverty, hunger, and tyranny imposed by the United States, which has treated these countries as banana republics. This is the true origin of the revolution.

Regarding the Contadora Group, he said that Cuba has supported it because "it is a forum of discussion that has thus far prevented a direct attack, a direct invasion by the United States,' a county that says it supports Contadora. "It is time for it to prove this with actions."

"It would be a very great gesture if the United States withdrew the thousands of Marines with whom it has invaded Honduras to attack Nicaragua. This would be a very important gesture toward putting an end to the tension in the area," Dravo stressed.

He expressed satisfaction over the fact that Mexico maintains its traditional policy of struggling for peace, detente, disarmament, the self-determination of peoples, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. "This is a principled position that we hail," he said.

A journalist asked Bravo: Cuba supports the Contadora Group, but what has it done to bring peace to the Central American area?

"We have supported all peace initiatives that are just and that bear in mind the interests of the peoples. That is why we say El Salvador must be included, because one cannot abandon people who are struggling and who have suffered so much."

"We support Contadora's peace actions because we think they can lead to a negotiated political agreement that results in justice for the peoples of the area and is not imposed. A solution from outside cannot be imposed on any country," he said.

What specific benefits will be derived from this meeting with Mexican legislators?

"We hope that dialogue will result from this meeting because every day, in the face of the difficult international situation and the tragic situation of Central America in particular, dialogue among Cuban and Mexican legislators and among legislators throughout the world is more necessary than ever. We must prevent the crime of an invasion in Central America.

"We thought that the threat of invasion ended with the last invasion in Santo Domingo in 1967, but we are confronting once again the very clear and evident threat of a return to the traditional U.S. policy of gunboat diplomacy in Latin America," he replied.

In the private meeting between the Cuban and Mexican Legislators, Senator Hugo B. Margain said that together with the developing countries, Mexico condemns armed intervention or direct support for such intervention in the strife-torn regions of the Third World. "That is why we support the sharing of technology and capital, and diversion of the vast resources that are invested and wasted on weaponry, so that humanity can enter an era of solidarity, peace, and cultural development in the world," he added.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID HAILS IMPROVED SITUATION

PA301841 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Eduardo Arvizu]

[Excerpt] President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday that Mexicans should take advantage of the tranquility and confidence existing throughout the country. He said that we have now overcome the most serious elements of the crisis: fear, uncertainty, and lack of confidence.

De la Madrid met with 60 businessmen from Baja California at the Lazaro Cardenas Los Pinos residence. He said that achieving tranquility is the first step toward development and economy recovery, areas in which there is still much to be done. De la Madrid told the businessmen during a working session that confidence alone is not enough to guarantee total recovery. He did say, however, that it was a good point from which to begin laying the foundation for a solution to our economic problems.

The businessmen briefed him on the serious difficulties they are facing due to the crisis. De la Madrid said that it was heartening to see the efforts they are making to promote development by adopting a broadminded attitude which looks toward the future instead of concentrating on short-term solutions. He said that in view of their efforts, the government will try to help them reach their goals by simplifying regulations and procedures. He asked the Baja California businessmen to report what they consider bureaucratic excesses or red tape so that corrective measures may be implemented. The president also told the businessmen that Federal agencies will gladly meet with groups from Baja California to discuss any problems.

Referring to problems in the fishing industry, De la Madrid noted that all sectors should participate in drafting the fisheries bill before it is presented to the Legislative Branch for approval.

He also stressed the efforts he has been making to decentralize the government. He pointed out that we must overcome those obstacles which hinder the development of local planning efforts.

PEMEX SIGNS $550-MILLION CREDIT LINE RENEWAL

FL011810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0433 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Joaquin Munoz Izquierdo, assistant director of finances for Pemex, today signed in London the renewal of a $550-million line of credit for Pemex with a group of 60 banks from various countries, Pemex announced. The aforementioned figure is equivalent to 82,125,000,000 pesos, represents the British market's most important line of credit, and demonstrates the support of the world community for Mexico.

SENATORS WANT DISCUSSION OF SIMPSON-MAZZOLI LAW

PA3020l5 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Sep 83 p 2

[By Antonio Gil Vargas]

[Excerpt] Senator Heladio Ramirez Lopez has confirmed that Mexico's legislators are committed to a policy of respect for human rights that does not interfere with the sovereignty of other nations. He said that the Simpson-Mazzoli Law, which calls for the deportation of thousands of Mexicans from the United States, should undergo bilateral analysis because of its international repercussions. Ramiro Lopez said that Mexican senators and deputies want to persuade U.S. congressmen that the Simpson-Mazzoli Law -- which comes up for debate in the U.S. House of Representatives this year -- should be analyzed bilaterally rather than unilaterally.

The Mexican senator added that the application of this law in the United States would have international repercussions, since it will affect not only Mexicans but millions of other people, with special emphasis on Latin Americans. He admitted that the country's economic situation is difficult, and noted that the president of the republic remains determined to create jobs so that fewer Mexicans will be forced to cross the border.

Senator Ramirez expressed confidence that Mr Mazzoli would modify his bill once it is discussed, since it violates basic human rights. Ramirez said that the decisions of U.S. legislators are sovereign and that Mexicans will respect whatever decision is made on this matter, but noted that both sides should participate in any examination of the issue.

NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES ON STATE OF ALERT

PA011610 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Defense Forces of Panama remain on a state of alert in view of the increased tension in the Central American area as a result of the latest incidents on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, since the latter country borders Panama.

PRESIDENT THANKS REAGAN FOR HELP ON WAGE ISSUE

PA301733 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 1A, 18A

[Telegram from Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, from Panama City, dated 28 September 1983]

Your Excellency
Mr Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

I have just announced to the Panamanian nation the elimination of the dual wage scale in the canal area following a meeting of the Panama Canal Commission. I also reported to the nation that this was one of the items discussed in our meeting last year, and that you had expressed special interest in this matter.

On behalf of the Panamanian people and myself, I want to thank you for your interest and help in the solution of this problem.

It has been proven once more that a sincere, honest dialogue always resolves the peoples' problems.

Yours very truly,
Ricardo de la Espriella T.
President of the Republic of Panama

DE LA ESPRIELLA'S ADDRESS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PA020129 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 pp 1, B-17

[Message addressed to the nation by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella on 1 October, marking the fourth anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties]

[Text] Fellow citizens:

I address the nation today, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the legal documents outlining a new relationship between the Republic of Panama and the United States with regard to the canal. Today we subtract 365 days from the calendar that separates us from the day when we will consolidate sovereignty, as a state, over our entire territory. This is a propitious moment to share with the nation the sentiment of common satisfaction, since, despite a few difficulties, the goals and demands of several generations of patriots are progressively being met, following the timeframe specified in the canal treaties.

Our commitment to those generations extends beyond celebrating another anniversary. It entails the responsibility of ensuring that the areas in the former Canal Zone are effectively incorporated into the political, eocnomic, and cultural life of the rest of the country, by providing mechanisms that will guarantee their best collective utilization.

After careful study, the national government has given priority to plans for development of the areas that reverted with the treaties, and is seeking improved legislation for the administration and utilization of the resources of these areas, in order to derive the maximal benefit for all Panamanians.

In the same manner, we are necessarily faced with the responsibiiity of assuming the difficult task of preparing ourselves, within a short time, for handling this great enterprise in total, including operational, managerial, function, maintenance, and defense functions, a challenge we must meet by the year 2000.

It must be admitted that this job is not to be done exclusively by the government. All Panamanians should participate, and should enthusiastically support the steps taken in this direction.

The time that has elapsed since the treaties were signed, a period during which we have assumed responsibiiities of our own, can serve as a measure of our level of preparedness for the year 2000. If, after examining the performance of the Republic of Panama in handling justice in the former Canal Zone -- as well as in other areas, such as police, fire stations, maintenance of roads, street lights, telecommunications, potable water systems, and other services provided by Panamanian personnel and institutions -- we arrive at the conclusion that we have done a satisfactory job, then we can be assured we will have no difficulties in assuming our responsibiiity.

We also have a basic commitment to the defense of the canal. Toward this end, our military institutions should seek the highest possible level of experience during the period of transition and joint defense, so that Panama can gradually assume this responsibiiity.

In order to ensure that only the Republic of Panama will manage the canal and maintain military forces in its territory upon the termination of the Panama Canal treaty, our government is redoubling its efforts to get the largest possible number of countries in the international community to sign the Protocol Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, in order to make certain that the canal, and, consequently, the Isthmus of Panama, will not be subject to reprisal in the event of an armed conflict between other nations.

We are entering the 5th year since the Panama Canal treaties went into effect. We are optimistic that the differences that have emerged between the partners managing the waterway during the 4 years that have elapsed since this joining of interests will be overcome within the framework of the cooperation that inspired the agreements.

We have already witnessed the positive conclusion to a just demand of Panamanians who work for the Panama Canal Commission [PCC]. I am referring here to the discriminatory dual wage scale that took effecc 1 October 1979. The firmness and perseverance of that group of workers, with the obligatory support of the Panamanian Government, as well as the good will of the U.S. Government, have made possible the reimplementation of a single wage scale, thus eliminating the source of discontent and demoralization among workers.

This measure will be an incentive for the workers, who will contribute more enthusiastically to increasing and improving productivity. It will also motivate their desire to improve themselves, in order to respond to the increasingly effective participation -- in quantitative and qualitative terms -- of Panamanian citizens in the different levels of the PCC, which will be a good thing for our country. It will also be an example and will generate confidence in terms of finding formulas of understanding to resolve present and future controversies.

We are aware of the difficulties relating to the waterway. Many factors contibute to making it less competitive each day, as a result of technological advancements. Therefore, in association with the United States, and without sacrificing our national interests, we have invited Japan to participate in a three-party commission that will conduct studies seeking alternatives to the present canal. These studies will provide the nation a better framework for making future decisions more suitable for the interests of our fatherland.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I wish to stress the fact that as we celebrate future anniversaries similar to the one we are marking today, we will have to shoulder greater responsibilities. This is why we must meditate on this, remembering with respect the generations that preceded us in this vindicating struggle, as well as the patriotic legacy we received from Omar, and engraving in our minds the commitment to prepare ourselves to assume full responsibility for our canal at noon on 31 December 1999.

Panama, 1 October 1983.

LIBERAL PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DEFENSE FORCES LAW

PA011650 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Arnulfo Escalona, leader of the Liberal Party, has said that Law 20 of the National Defense Forces gives that body unnecessary powers that should not be granted to any institution. The law gives the forces authority over all other branches of government for purposes of acquiring information. Escalona added, however, that this law will put the armed forces further from politics and closer to fulfilling their proper role in the country.

[Begin recording] [Escalona] I attempted to correct the errors in this law, which would be greatly improved by the amendments I introduced, amendments rejected in toto by a body that is supposedly deliberative and independent in its decision-making, but that instead chose to take sides in line with political orders.

[Reporter] What is your final opinion on the law? Is it good or bad?

[Escalona] The country undoubtedly needs a law to define the National Guard, which today has become the National Armed Forces. The law could have been improved through the amendments that I introduced. Unfortunately, these were voted down. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO REORGANIZATION OF DEFENSE FORCES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "National Guard Reorganized as 'Defense Forces'," subheaded "Personnel Changes Reported," published in the 30 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page N 2, fourth paragraph, line 19: Major Armando Palacios Gondola, from the 7th Macho de Monte Company to battalion chief at the Division General Omar Torrijos Herrera Military Base. (correcting name of unit)

NICARAGUAN UN PROPOSAL CONCERNS CONTADORA GROUP

Panama's Ortega Comments

PA012215 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 pp 1, B-17

[Excerpt] United Nations -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran yesterday voiced the Contadora Group's concern over Nicaragua's unilateral decision to promote "a broad and general" debate at the 38th General Assembly on the Central American situation, adding that "we have communicated this concern to the Nicaraguan Government."

At a press conference, Ortega revealed that the group expressed its concern to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction through "Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra," who "has told us that he will raise the subject before the Assembly on Tuesday or Wednesday but that the debate would be postponed."

The Panamanian foreign minister said that what worries the Contadora Group is that "its initiative might lose strength and fade into UN and the OAS debates, when we believe, on the contrary, that the Contadora Group's presence should be strengthened." He stated that the Contadora Group "must continue to be a paragon of credibility to the governments of the five Central American countries, and that is the position that Contadora will maintain."

C. A. Excluded From UN

PA301500 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Following hard bargaining in New York, the Contadora Group succeeded in having the Central American crisis permanently removed from the agenda of the 38th UN General Assembly.

This allows Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama to continue their efforts to mediate and negotiate peace in Central America.

Radio CARACOL has learned in Bogota that the Central American issue will not be included among the 141 items to be discussed by the UN General Assembly. Should the topic come up, it will be treated only briefly.

According to Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloredo Caicedo, the Contadora Group is passing through a crucial period now that the five Central American countries have agreed on the Declaration of Objectives, which is to form the basis of a peace treaty.

During the past few hours, in-depth talks have been held between the four Contadora foreign ministers and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who unexpectedly included the subject of Central America in his speech and asked that the General Assembly consider it.

According to the UN bulletin released in Bogota, General Assembly President Jorge Illueca said that the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America have made progress and allow one to be optimistic in predicting positive results for the near future.

MEJIA CALLS AREA DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

PA010406 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Mejia has called a meeting of military chiefs from Central America, Panama, and the U.S. Southern Command in an attempt to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), which is headquartered in Guatemala, military and government sources confirmed today.

The informants pointed out that the "secret" meeting -- to which Nicaragua has not been invited -- of the defense ministers of Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and General Paul Gorman, U.S. military chief in Panama, will take place in the Guatemalan capital.

Meanwhile, local political and diplomatic media stressed the importance of the meeting, saying that "it can produce resolutions of great importance for the future of the region," which is experiencing the worst crisis in its history.

Meanwhile, these observers stressed the "significance" of the participation of the Southern Command chief, who had personally contacted head of state Mejia 3 days before he took power in Guatemala in an August coup.

Although results from tomorrow's meeting -- which Costa Rica has said it will not attend -- cannot be predicted, diplomatic sources speculated that the reactivation of CONDECA "could be directed against Nicaragua," since it was not invited.

Meeting Concludes; Results Unknown

PA020431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0039 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The 5-hour meeting held here today by top military leaders of the area to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) ended late this afternoon.

Although Guatemalan authorities have maintained strict secrecy concerning the meeting, ACAN-EFE has managed to learn that the meeting ended at approximately 1630 (2230 GMT).

The exact location of the military meeting could not be confirmed. However, unofficial reports stated that it took place at the Santo Tomas presidential farm, 60 km south of Guatemala City.

The U.S. Air Force plane in which General Paul Gorman, commander in chief of the Southern Command, arrived this morning was still at the military airport, and it is believed he will spend the night in Guatemala City.

It was reported that two planes departed carrying the Salvadoran and Honduran defense ministers, General Eugenio Vides Casanova and Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, respectively.

COSTA RICA

MONGE LEAVES FOR MIAMI TO ATTEND MEETINGS

PA012303 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[By William Cespedes]

[Excerpts] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will depart shortly for Miami to fulfill several engagements, including a meeting with Henry Kissinger tomorrow at noon, during which they will discuss the aid Costa Rica will receive through the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

President Monge will also attend a meeting of U.S. unions. President Monge will be out of the country for 5 days. During that time, 1st Vice President Alberto Fait Lizano will assume the responsibilities of the presidency. At present, Vice President Fait Lizano is in Guanacaste Province.

Radio Reloj will cover President Mange's activities in Miami.

GUNMEN ATTACK RESIDENCE OF UK AMBASSADOR

PA011453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Four unidentified persons opened fire last night on the residence of the British ambassador in San Jose, but their attack caused neither damage nor injury.

According to police, the attack was staged from a moving vehicle and, in the face of the quick reaction by a guard at the diplomatic residence, the attackers fled without being captured.

At the moment of the attack, the British ambassador was not at home but was attending a dinner hosted by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio for Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his FRG counterpart, who is here on an official visit.

Although the attack had no serious consequences, the news practically ended the dinner held in honor of Genscher as several ambassadors, including U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor, whose home is some 500 meters away from that of his British colleague, left.

TEN NICARAGUAN SOLDIERS FREED, LEAVE COUNTRY

PA290446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Ten soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, arrested 2 weeks ago on our Atlantic coast for violating Costa Rican territory, left the country by plane this afternoon from the Juan Santamaria International Airport. Initially, 12 individuals had been arrested, one of whom was a Costa Rican photographer named (Vedels), who also left for Managua with the group released today. One of the arrested soldiers has requested political asylum and is remaining in Costa Rica.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE PENAS BLANCAS INCIDENT

Guard Commander Meets Sandinists

PA292259 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Civil Guard Commander Colonel Oscar Vidal met with Sandinist authorities this morning to discuss the clashes between the Nicaraguan Army and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in Penas Blancas. Here is a statement by Col Vidal: [Begin recording] Following orders from the Government Council and the Security Council, we set out to investigate the situation in the area and to reach an agreement with Nicaraguan officials to coordinate control over the border region. We were also tasked with evaluating the consequences of the clash that occurred on the Nicaraguan side of the border yesterday.

In an attempt to repel the attack, the Sandinists fired some 105-mm howitzer and artillery rounds at Costa Rica. Some property was damaged, shells and grenades opened holes in the roads, and the northern side of the customs building was hit. We discussed this with the Nicaraguan officials, and they admitted firing their artillery. We are now involved in a second phase of this investigation, which is to collect data and evidence and then present the information to be used in the protest that will be lodged by the Costa Rican Government. [end recording]

Forces Receive Order To Fire

PA301409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] According to Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, our national public forces have received orders to fire should our territory be violated, either by ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] units or by Sandinist soldiers.

He explained that yesterday afternoon, when we were the victims of an unjustified attack by Sandinist soldiers, the Civil Guard did not respond because it had only 10 men on the scene. Under the circumstances, we could not endanger the life of any Costa Rican.

We did, however, take a number of measures immediately thereafter and can now report that, as of 0700, well-equipped reinforcements have arrived at the Penas Blancas border post. Solano added that they have orders to return any fire.

He also emphatically rejected the Sandinist Government's accusations that the attack on the Nicaraguan side of the Penas Blancas border post was carried out from our territory with the complicity of Costa Rican officials. The government has given proof of its neutralist policy and our clear concern has been to prevent any violation of this policy. Each of the warring bands has charged me with supporting the other, the public security minister pointed out.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain constant surveillance along our entire 320-km border with Nicaragua. We have only a small number of Civil Guards; Nicaragua has 10,000 men on the border and still cannot guarantee its security. In any case, Minister Angel Edmundo Solano emphasized, if Nicaragua accuses us, it must present evidence. It is generally accepted that he who makes an accusation must also prove it.

The National Security Council unanimously agreed, during its meeting this morning, to grant a vote of confidence and solidarity to Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon. The council's decision is a sign of its support for the policy carried out by Solano Calderon concerning the neutrality of our country in relation to the war going on in Nicaragua.

It is recognized that the security minister has done nothing but follow the guidelines established by President Monge's government and the National Security Council. Regarding this issue, Solano stated that it was the best reply he could give to accusations being made by Eden Pastora -- to the effect that he supports the Sandinists and that our attitude is not completely clear.

The Security Council's communique concerning this vote of confidence will released tomorrow.

Havana Notes Investigation

PA301729 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Colonels Oscar Vidal and Rigoberto Badilla, chiefs of the Costa Rican Civil Guard and Rural Police, respectively, have left for the Nicaraguan border area, where counterrevolutionary attacks on Nicaragua took place some 24 hours ago.

The Costa Rican officials have been there to conduct an investigation of the incidents at the orders of the Security Council.

Reports circulating in San Jose indicate that counterrevolutionaries injured during the attack on Nicaragua are receiving treatment in hospitals in Costa Rica, and that Costa Rican authorities have not placed them under guard.

As a result of the attack, the Nicaraguan Government presented a formal protest to Costa Rica, maintaining that these incidents contradict official San Jose statements to the effect that an all-out effort is being made to prevent armed operations against the Sandinist revolution from being organized in Costa Rica.

Border Opening Still Pending

PA010311 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Last night there were bursts of machinegun fire from Nicaragua. At this time the reopening of the border between the two countries is being negotiated in Penas Blancas. President Monge has described the incident as detestable and has said that it does not contribute in any way to good relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Colonel Oscar Vidal, chief of the Civil Guard, said in Pato that the attack against our installations in Penas Balncas was criminal [3 second break in transmission] that Costa Rica has called an emergency meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS next Tuesday.

Journalist Maria Travierto gives us a last-minute report from Penas Blancas: [Begin live relay] The border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will still remain closed all day today because the Sandinist authorities have just told Costa Rican authorities that the destruction caused by last Wednesday's incident has made it impossible to use the customs or immigration offices on the Nicaraguan side.

Reports provided by Col Vidal indicate that a call is being made to all the citizens of the country, asking them not to travel to La Cruz or Penas Blancas to avoid a crowding of vehicles, which at this time makes traffic on the Inter American Highway difficult.

We repeat, the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will remain closed all day today, and so far it is not known if it will be opened over the weekend.

Officer Says Border Reopened

PA022355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan authorities reopened the Penas Blancas border post at 1000, reestablishing communication between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Lieutenant Rodriguez of the Northern Command has reported.

Nicaraguan officials at the Penas Blancas border post yeaterday said that the border would not be opened until Monday because anti-Sandinist attacks had damaged buildings there. The counterrevolutionaries attacked the post early on Wednesday, forcing the Nicaraguans to close the border from that time until 1000 today.

The Costa Rican Government has maintained a Civil Guard detachment at the post since Wednesday evening. Its mission is twofold: to protect area residents and to prevent a violation of Costa Rican sovereignty.

DEPUTY REACTS VIOLENTLY TO HUMBERTO ORTEGA REMARK

PA022058 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Arturo Monge Zamora of the Unity Party has declared: We will not allow the Sandinists to violate our sovereignty. By saying this, he was reacting violently to a statement by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

Monge Zamora said that Costa Rica's citizens will defend our sovereignty and will not let the Sandinists cross the border whenever they wish, as if they owned the place.

[Begin Monge Zamora recording] No Sandinist soldier has the right to violate Costa Rican soil. All the land south of the border with Nicaragua is part of Costa Rica's sacred soil, and we will not let any damned communist Nicaraguan commander try to stain our honor. Let us remind Humberto Ortega and all of the Nicaraguan communist commanders that Nicaragua and Central America are in fact free because the Costa Ricans sacrificed 1/10 of our population 127 years ago [words indistinct] to defeat and expel Walker, the filibuster, from Nicaragua and to prevent Central America from becoming a colony for some adventurers from the southern United States. [end recording]

Complicity With Pastora Alleged

PA022254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The dispatch containing Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra's statement shows how the war situation in the isthmus is deteriorating, according to a statement by Sergio Erick Ardon Ramirez, a deputy of the People's Revolutionary Workers Movement.

We have been insisting on the need for the government to adopt a policy of true neutrality and have vainly denounced the fact that our territory is being systematically used by Pastora's group as a logistics base and as a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua. This is a reality that cannot be denied. Pastora's camps, weapons, and vehicles have been discovered in Costa Rica. However, he continues to move freely in our country and Robelo, his alleged political accomplice, is doing the same. Robelo even has offices here, Ardon Ramirez added.

The border situation with Nicaragua has been aggravated by the attack on Penas Blancas. This act of aggression was launched from Costa Rica, and we have proof of this, the deputy noted. We know where the attack was carried out, how many people participated in it, and who led it. The government denies this, but we are telling the truth.

We are not saying that the president, the security minister, the deputy security minister, or any other govenment officials are involved in this. But in fact, there are important persons who are involved in Pastora's actions and who favored this operation.

Some, such as Benito Zeledon and Paco Montero Paniagua, have been dismissed, but others, such as Colonel Rivera, head of the northern command; Enrique Chacon, deputy government minister; and Colonel Montero are continuing to support the counterrevolutionaries, he remarked. Ardon Ramirez also said that Lieutenant Colonel Lesbio Chavez Rodriguez, deputy director of the Civil Guard, supports the counterrevolutionaries.

This complicity, which has facilitated Pastora's attacks, is real. We are aware of it, and it is surely also known on the other side of the border.

I think Commander Ortega's statements refer to the escalation of attacks, or are a result of the overall situation. Of course, I cannot agree to an invasion of Costa Rica by foreign forces, not even in this case, when it would be for purposes of self-defense. We do not approve of this. However, we will obviously be involved in such a situation if the Costa Rican Government does not enforce, once and for all, its much vaunted policy of neutrality, and put an end to Pastora's activities in our country, Sergio Erick Ardon Ramirez said.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Meets With Monge, Volio

PA011915 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reiterated to President Luis Alberto Monge his country's unwavering support for Costa Rican democracy.

Genscher arrived in Costa Rica at 1145 for a 3-day visit at the invitation of President Monge and Foreign Minister Fernando Volio. Tomorrow, he will close a meeting of FRG ambassadors on the American Continent, held to review the FRG's foreign policy toward Latin America.

President Monge and Foreign Minister Genscher analyzed in depth the Central American situation and reviewed bilateral relations. Monge offered a detailed account of efforts to attain peace in Central America.

At a time when Costa Rican democracy is being attacked by the Third International, that is, international Marxist-Leninist groups, the support we receive from the FRG sets an example for the rest of the world, President Monge said.

A financial aid agreement totalling DM19 million, 400 million colones, was signed this afternoon by the German and Costa Rican foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Fernando Volio. The funds will be used to finance development projects.

The FRG Government vigorously supported the Nicaraguan Government after the fall of Somoza, but that support was designed to promote a pluralist system of development, Genscher said. Those goals have not yet been achieved in Nicaragua, however, and unfortunately we must add that our hopes have not been fulfilled, the foreign minister said.

Genscher added: We support the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and we feel this is the best way for Central America to attain stability, social justice, progress, the development of a healthy economy, and political structures that we hope are pluralistic so that we may reach our goals.

Genscher met with Foreign Minister Volio for over an hour, after which he granted an impromptu press conference. A joint declaration was released, in which German support for Costa Rican democracy was reaffirmed.

Discusses Aid to C.A.

LD011046 Hamburg DPA in German 0224 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct (DPA) -- The FRG Government will continue its development aid to Central America, including Nicaragua, and make the funds for El Salvador, which have been blocked to date, dependent on democratic elections. In an interview with DPA, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in Costa Rica on Friday evening that the Nicaraguan Government could make Bonn's decision easier if Managua clearly embraced a policy of nonintervention in this area of tension.

In Costa Rica, Genscher proposed a cooperation agreement between the EEC and the states of Central America. In this connection, he referred to the agreement with the Southeast Asian ASEAN states, which he described as exemplary. Such an agreement could make a considerable contribution to stability in the region, he said.

In the interview, Genscher repeatedly stressed -- as he had already done in his talks with representatives of Costa Rica's Government -- Bonn's conviction that the causes of the conflicts lie in social tensions. It is not least for this reason that the FRG is continuing its aid. Genscher expressed concern about the situation in Chile, which is close to civil war. The FRG Government fears that this could destroy the first, long-overdue start to talks between the Chilean Government and the opposition.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES ACCUSE FMLN OF AVOIDING DIALOGUE

PA012328 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 2, 38

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has said that the FMLN uses weapons as its only solution and is avoiding dialogue with the Peace Commission. COPREFA also cites a clandestine source as saying that this attitude shows that the FMLN continues to use dialogue solely as a tactical means for gaining time.

This inclination toward violence can also be seen in the fact that only fourth-level FMLN-FDR representatives attend the meetings with the Peace Commission. By this decision, they seek to bring the commission's efforts to a standstill. This maneuver also confirms that certain of the extremists who were interested in dialogue have been defeated by a boycott imposed by those sectors that do not believe in it, the communique adds.

The Peace Commission, the only organization authorized to engage in dialogue with the extremists, has expressed its displeasure with the FMLN's attitude. "We want to meet with the leaders, and therefore made a specific proposal," Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, a mamber of the Salvadoran Peace Commission, said. Msgr Revelo also said that Carlos Molina and Oscar Bonilla, the FMLN representatives at yesterday's meeting in Bogota, had no authority to engage in dialogue.

In their meeting, the possibility that the FMLN might participate in the democratic process through the upcoming elections was specifically discussed. However, the FMLN does not wish to participate in the elections, thus rejecting the idea that the people should decide the country's future. They want to win with weapons what they cannot win at the polls, the communique adds.

This attitude is the result of the FMLN's awareness that it lacks the people's support and that its schemes actually offer only death and destruction. This decision by the FMLN-FDR to systematically hinder dialogue has permitted all democratic peoples to observe the lack of sincerity in the groups' extremely expensive propaganda campaign, COPREFA concludes.

FMLN Commander's Response

PA011929 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Report by Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez of the southern group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, member of the political-diplomatic committee of the FMLN-FDR, on the talks between representatives of our vanguard and representatives of the dictatorship in Bogota, Colombia -- live or recorded]

[Text] Another meeting was held yesterday in Colombia with the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission.

In a statement made at a news conference called by the president of the Peace Commission following the talks, Francisco Quinones said that there was no sense in continuing the dialogue with the FMLN-FDR delegation because we had given no indication of any willingness to participate in the elections. He added that the only objective of the talks was to secure our participation in those elections. Naturally, this would have involved a prior agreement to lay down our arms.

In that respect, the FMLN-FDR reaffirms its unconditional willingness to engage in dialogue to seek formulas that might lead to peace and true social justice in our country.

Limiting the talks to our participation in the elections shows a lack of interest in broaching the serious economic, political, and social problems that have given rise to the profound crisis affecting our country.

However, our continued willingness to find political solutions to the nation's crisis must not be interpreted as weakness or a loss of popular support on the part of the FMLN-FDR. In fact, we grow stronger each day. This was shown by our successful "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign. Therefore, our interest in dialogue and negotiations springs not from any inability to achieve a military victory, but from our belief that it will be beneficial to the country to hold a national dialogue in which all economic and social sectors join efforts in the search for peace and social justice. A limited electoral process cannot bring peace to our country.

Our proposal to continue negotiations on Salvadoran territory is in accord with our conviction that any dialogue must include all Salvadorans. Our front has not only proven its strength (?and) the fact that it controls an important part of the national territory. We are also convinced that we can guarantee the proper conditions to hold talks on territory controlled by our forces. No one can deny the existence [words indistinct] a true test of the willingness to engage in dialogue by those who now oppose continuing the talks that are already underway.

Finally, we want to refer to the inability of the Magana government to guarantee the safety of its citizens. It is enough to review the growing activities of the death squads in recent days. This clearly shows that here in our country, the implementation of law and justice is in the hands of a few oligarchs and murderers.

Our front, the FMLN-FDR, reaffirms its position and insists that only a government with broad participation, one that includes us, can guarantee truly free elections, that only with the [words indistinct] of the country, this government of broad participation will be able to bring about the justice, liberty, and peace so greatly desired by our people.

Dialogue To Continue

PA301700 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Salvadoran Peace Commission and the guerrillas have agreed in Bogota to resume their dialogue despite serious differences on how to lessen tension in El Salvador. The date and place of their next meeting have not yet been agreed upon.

Former Foreign Minister Guillermo Trabanino, representing the commission, and Dagoberto Gutierrez, representing the guerrillas, exchanged views on Radio CARACOL's "History of the News" program where, in a face-to-face discussion, the two spokesmen agreed that [word indistinct] is what counts.

Tabanino asked the rebels to admit that the solution is not to be found through bullets, but through votes and free elections. The FMLN spokesman said: We don't oppose this process, but we demand that a new government be organized first with the participation of all sectors. This government would then be charged with organizing elections.

During the program, the two spokesmen acted properly. They presented their opposing views, but enthusiastically and gratefully mentioned President Betancur's mediation in efforts to achieve peace in El Salvador, a country harassed during the past 3 years by a civil war that has left 35,000 dead, produced hundreds of refugees [as heard], and devastated its very poor agricultural economy.

Businessman Francisco Quinonez, president of the negotiating commission, told Radio CARACOL that peace will not be achieved through arms, but through votes. For this reason, we ask the rebels to comply, stop fighting, and prove that they want a fair, equitable peace.

Gutierrez, a former deputy and a member of the guerrilla military movement, has said that the rebels have been asked to surrender and lay down their arms so that the government will accept elections, but he added that President Alvaro Magana's regime does not know when those elections can be held. The government plan will not succeed, however, because the people's war will continue along with dialogue, on Salvadoran territory, if possible, Gutierrez said.

Former Minister Trabanino made an appeal for peace and common sense to prevent further bloodshed and to allow the country to recover the tranquillity that all Salvadorans need to rebuild the country together. What counts, retorted the FMLN, is to continue the dialogue although the viewpoints are dissimilar.

Gutierrez asked for a negotiated, political, nonmilitary solution for El Salvador, and asserted that if what the government wants is pacification and peace, the rebels will not accept those conditions.

Trabanino declared that the idea is not to offer pacification and have the rebels surrender, but to achieve peace, which is beneficial for all. He defended Alvaro Magana's government and added that it is both legitimate and politically capable of holding elections early next year. The rebel spokesmen, however, insisted on the need to organize a new government with rebel participation prior to any discussion of elections.

At the end of the radio program, Radio CARACOL managed to reduce the tension between the two spokesmen, who then exhcnaged greetings and expressed hope for a solution to the crisis.

SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY CLAIMS EXECUTION

PA010343 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[War Report No 2 and communique left near unidentified body in San Salvador by the Secret Anticommunist Army on 29 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] War Report No 2 of the Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, Campaign for Peace and Democracy.

On 29 September at 1800, a terrorist with the pseudonym of Ovidio, a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, was executed. He was in charge of the medical brigades of the Feliciano Ama Western Front. This action was carried out in response to the FMLN terrorists' operation in Tenancingo and as a warning and demonstration of the military measures ESA will take against traitors to the fatherland, whether communists or individuals who lend themselves to communist maneuvers. As evidence of his militancy, we leave a piece of war equipment that was taken from him.

We will struggle today, tomorrow, and always for peace and democracy. Commander Baires, ESA commander in chief.

Communique of the ESA.

The ESA reports to the people of El Salvador and the world that:

1. The ESA is a political-military organization with a defined line of action whose main objective is to guarantee the maintenance of democracy in our country. Therefore, our methods do not include attacks on radio and printed media such as those carried out against Radio YSKT [call letters of Radio Cadena Central] and Radio Mil Ochent. Those attacks were carried out by unscrupulous individuals or FMLN terrorists who, using the name of an anticommunist organization, are trying to confuse the public. Terrorists who are captured by the ESA are executed after their connection with the communists is proven in a trial.

2. Our organization asks the Salvadoran people not to be confused by unscrupulous individuals like (Carlos Noria), who in the 24 September issue of the newspaper EL MUNDO said that our actions fall within a mere [word indistinct] and tried to make us appear as common terrorists. If we followed this individual's advice to leave action against subversives in the hands of the state and security forces, we would be cooperating with the great corruption that exists in the state apparatus, which constantly prevents true justice from being carried out against traitors to the fatherland. The false proposals made by this individual, like many others, show that he is directly or indirectly linked with international communism and, as such, he will be investiated. If some links are proven, he will be tried and executed as a traitor to the fatherland.

3. In figuring the military balance of the 3 years since the beginning of the war on international communism, our organization reports to the people that 70 percent of the political-military blows against the FMLN have been dealt by our army.

4. The ESA has clearly analyzed the maneuver of dialogue. Since the neogitations with the FMLN terrorists persist, and regardless of the agreements that might result from the negotiations, the ESA will take political-military measures today, tomorrow, and always until it defeats communism in our country.

We ask the Salvadoran people and the news media to watch for the actions we will carry out and our calls for the people to express their opposition to communism. All these actions fall within the military campaign for peace and democracy. All our military actions will be made known by Commander Aquiles Baires, ESA commander in chief.

We will struggle today, tomorrow, and always. Commander Aquiles Baires. El Salvador, 28 September, 1983.

TENANCINGO 'PRACTICALLY DESERTED' BY RESIDENTS

PA011520 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p3

[Excerpts] "The people of Tenancingo have left town en masse. Only 200 of its 6,000 inhabitants are still here at the mercy of God," residents who did not participate in the mass exodus told local and foreign newsmen. "The town was practically deserted immediately after Sunday and Monday's violent fighting," they told newsmen. "As you can see," they added, "there are no authorities, 40 percent of the buildings downtown have been destroyed, and the people have abandoned their homes and belongings to save their lives."

There are many versions on the number of casualties left by 2 days of combat in Tenancingo. While the frightened peasants prefer to keep silent rather than say something that could get them in trouble, some people exaggerate by talking of truckloads of bodies being buried just outside town.

Meanwhile, the Green Cross rescue teams reported that a plane dropped a bomb on a house at the entrance to Tenancingo, killing two women and three children. One of the women was pregnant. As a result of the explosion, she gave birth prematurely. Both the mother and the child died a few minutes later. The Green Cross also reported a bomb explosion in a hospital, killing several children, adults, and some guerrillas who were receiving medical care in the health center. The Green Cross is distributing food and other supplies to people who are still in town. The Green Cross also reported taking care of hundreds of refugees in Santa Cruz Michapa. Some people have returned to Tenancingo because they were told it was safe now, but they fear an epidemic because the dead have been buried just below the ground.

Guerrillas Cite Army 'Massacre'

PA011551 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Interview with Captain Ramon Torres, member of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front General Staff, by unidentified reporter on 30 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Greetings, Captain Ramon Torres. What happened on Sunday, 25 September, in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department?

[Torres] [Words indistinct] the fascist Salvadoran regime carried out against the civilian population of Tenancingo on 25 September. It was terrible to see how the captain in charge of the operation ordered the Air Force, the airplanes that had been sent there [words indistinct] to drop bombs. It did not matter who was killed; they were instructed to kill anything that moved.

[Reporter] Can you give us any details?

[Torres] There were individuals [words indistinct] rounding up the people and signaling with flags so that the planes would not fire on them. However, the bombing was concentrated at precisely those points where there were signals. [passage indistinct]. The people of Tenancingo clearly realize that the regime, the officers, have no respect for life, because the residents themselves heard the captain give the orders.

[Reporter] Companero Ramon, the dictatorship has announced that the FMLN is losing the war. What can you tell us about that?

[Torres] I would like to say that the Tenancingo massacre is a clear indication of the desperation that the regime feels now that it realizes its units are being decimated.

FMLN Frees Prisoners

PA011429 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Of the 66 prisoners taken during recent combat in Tenancingo, our people's army has already released 11 who had been wounded. Yesterday on the road between Jutiapa and Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department, we released 53 soldiers of the Jaguar Battalion stationed in Sonsonate who had been taken prisoner on 25 September in Tenancingo. The FMLN thereby again proves to the Salvadoran people, the people of the world, and the dictatorship's soldiers and officers that it respects the lives of its prisoners.

GUATEMALA

RADIO CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

PA301249 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0040 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] What a terrible dilemma! The U.S. Government does not want elections in Guatemala just yet and they are now about to be called. With some surprise, Guatemalans have learned of the statements made by U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala Frederic Chapin, who said that the electoral process should not be accelerated or advanced.

The U.S. diplomat's main argument is that moving the elections forward might give rise to the same vices of the past: Fraud and the imposition of unpopular and incompetent governments of the sort that have led the country into such severe social, political, and economic crises as the one we are currently experiencing. Instead of being overcome, this crisis seems to be worsening, especially among the middle class, which is further burdened by the imposition of new taxes. Nevertheless, it has been said that the new tax reform, which is not limited to creating new taxes, will improve the situation. We will see if we live long enough to see the final results.

We said that the apparently audacious remarks by the U.S. ambassador caused a certain degree of surprise. We should know and even be used to the fact that Guatemala, like any other small country, does not fully control its own destiny. We receive many dictates from abroad. The most recent eloquent example is that of the IMF, which, in exchange for a few more dollars, prescribed the now-famous tax package. Nevertheless, this is debatable. We must admit that significant mistakes have been made. A few individuals made them, but no one prevented, counteracted, or resisted them. However, all of us must suffer the consequences. The most recent dictate or prescription of the IMF is somewhat justified.

The dilemma surrounding Ambassador Chapin's remarks is terrible, since his statements came at a time when the government is planning to accelerate the return to a constitutional system. However, as Mr Chapin should know, it is a process that will not be concluded as rapidly as Washington and some people here might believe. Even if the date is moved up, we would not have a constituent assembly until 1 July 1984. The assembly would be charged with drafting a new contitution for the country, the fourth since 1945. The members of the constituent assembly might well be busy with this task for 6 or 8 months, perhaps even longer. Once the constituion is ready, general elections for president, vice president, deputies, and mayors would be called, that is, if we establish the same system we had in the past. In short, it might take a year or two to create a new constitutional government. This is how things will probably be, Honorable Mr Chapin, unless unforeseen circumstances arise or unspecified plans are carried out.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION CAUSES CONTROVERSY

PA301927 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Although General Oscar Mejia Victores, head of the military government, has said that in July of 1985 he will turn over the presidency to whomever is elected, other sectors believe that the constituent assembly that will take office in the second half of 1984 could designate an interim president to govern until elections are held.

Gen Mejia Victores has declared that the constituent assembly will not have the authority to elect an interim Guatemalan president, and that he will turn over his office only to an elected president.

However, political circles have said that since the constituent assembly is the representative of the people's sovereign will, it can designate -- as has recently been done in Honduras and El Salvador -- an interim president, who could be Gen Mejia Victores, or someone else.

REACTIONS TO STATE COUNCIL DISSOLUTION REPORTED

Mejia, Asturias Comment

PA292347 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan State Council today became part of the country's history. Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores today announced at the council's headquarters the dissolution of this organization, which was conceived by the defacto government of General Efrain Rios Montt. The State Council was comprised of representatives of several groups, and it had been strongly criticized for its very limited importance as an advisory organization to the presidency. The State Council had also been criticized because of its creators' intentions to form a fictional, supposedly democratic state. The council was to have had a leading role in the alleged democratic system that, according to publicity, had been established in our country.

Jorge Serrano Elias was the first president of the council. Shortly after General Efrain Rios Montt was ousted, Serrano Elias was replaced by Ricardo Asturias Velenzuela.

Head of State General Mejia Victores made the following comments on dissolution of the State Council during a meeting with advisers:

[Begin Mejia recording] The circumstances and conditions which brought about the creation and integration of this council have changed noticeably. Having fulfilled its delicate mission, it is deemed appropriate to derogate the law which created it. Thus, the National Constituent Assembly which will be installed in the future will decide on the council's future existence and its integration, purviews, and goals. I now thank you, Mssrs Advisers. You must be fully satisfied at carrying out your mission with honesty, integrity, a spirit of responsibility, and patriotic conviction. Lastly, I express a special word of gratitude to the advisers who represented their respective ethnic groups in this organization with dignity. They should know and tell their people that -- even thought this forum will no longer exist to state their problems -- their voices will still be heard, either through you or the representatives appointed by them. Thus, the doors to the offices of the head of state, the Guatemalan Army, and the public ministries and dependencies will always be open to them, and we will try to solve their problems in the best possible way. [end recording]

Ricardo Asturias Velenzuela, until now president of the State Council, made the following reply:

[Begin Asturias recording] Thank you, Mr Head of State: Your words as head of state are welcome. You have honored us by bringing your decision personally to this council. We consider this a correct gesture on your part, above all because you came to thank us for the work carried out by for almost a year. We understand perfectly the decision which had to be taken. As head of state, it is your right to adopt the decision to derogate the agreement which created the State Council.

As for us, you have stated justly that we carried out our duty, in the sense of advising the executive branch concerning all those measures we considered pertinent in the social, economic, and political field. We feel we have also fulfilled [words indistinct] agreements and documents submitted for our review. [end recording]

Viewed as 'End of Experiment'

PA301433 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "State Council; Requiescat in Peace"]

[Text] As we anticipated, the State Council passed away after little more than a year of life due to an order from General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the man who currently controls our national destiny. Thus, this is the end of a political experiment which was somewhat new in our lives and was the source of a great deal of controversy. The State Council was created by the regime of General Efrain Rios Montt to give advice to the executive branch.

However, we should point out that nominations were requested from various groups and that many, including the press, refused to participate. One aspect that was seen as positive was the provision for representation of ethnic groups. On the other hand, the State Council was criticized for trying to carry out legislative duties without having any legal basis or broad popular support. In addition, some observers viewed it as a product of local fascism and, last but not least [in English], its considerable budget and maintenance costs were attacked. It was said that these expenditures were disproportionately large, given the small amount of effective work conducted by the council.

In his most recent remarks, Ricardo Asturias Valenzuela, president of the now-dissolved council, said that despite what has been accomplished, much remains to be done. He added that it might be better to put politics aside since the country's social and economic problems are overwhelming and call for immediate attention. He pointed to the need to further investigate these problems and find practical solutions to them.

Considered Rightwing Victory

PA300404 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Cesar Augusto Toledo Penate, secretary general of the United Revolutionary Front, has stated that the dissolution of the State Council is a victory for rightwing sectors which viewed the council as a means to obtain a political opening for other groups. They are trying to maintain the monopoly of the political process in the country.

MEJIA, OTHER OFFICIALS BLAME VIOLENCE ON PGT

PA301520 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2014 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, today blamed the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) (communist) for being responsible for the violent incidents which have taken place in the country in the past few days. The head of state denied the existence of death squads responsible for the worsening violence in this Central American country.

"There are no death squads in the country," Mejia explained, "and the incidents that have taken place in the past days are due to the fact that the PGT was celebrating its anniversary." Mejia Victores added that the government investigated to determine whether armed rightist groups had increased the violence. He said that it was determined that they did not exist, and that it was also concluded that the PGT "wanted to indicate that it is still operating."

The head of state said that "the army is attacking subversion with a heavy hand" and the guerrilla groups are under complete control.

Meanwhile, Colonel Pablo Nuila Hub, the official government spokesman, has announced that the security forces will fight violence "with a heavy hand, wherever the source," admitting that in the past few days there has been increased violence. Nuila Hub explained that violence has taken several forms, the first being holdups and assaults, possibly resulting from the rise in national unemployment, and the second being the murder of members of the security force.

"However," the spokesman added, "terrorist actions and other very notorious incidents of foreign inspiration -- we have already experienced damage to telephone installations and other public services -- could be the work of politicians interested in creating discontent and obstructing the government's democratic stabilization process."

Meanwhile, Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, chief of Armed Forces public relations, indicated that there has not been a resurgence of violence in the country, but he accused the PGT of planning a series of terrorist attacks to celebrate its anniversary.

Mejia on Terrorism

PA301720 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state, has announced that civil defense patrols will continue throughout the country. [Passage indistinct]

In reply to a U.S. reporter who asked him about the existence of death squads in Guatemala, Mejia Victores said:

[Begin Mejia recording] We do not have death squads. However, we are increasing security measures. As you probably know, the Communist Party of Guatemala claimed responsibility last night for a bomb blast that occurred in a place where many innocent people might have been hurt. Just imagine how it would be if this totalitarian organization were to assume power. They celebrate their anniversary by destroying people's property. For this reason, we must increase our vigilance to prevent such acts of terrorism. [end recording]

Mejia Victores also noted that he has heard nothing from the kidnappers of his sister, Celeste Aida de Velasco.

Concerning politics, Mejia Victores said:

[Begin Mejia recording] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal will make all the decisions. The Tribunal is an independent body with the power to make its own decisions, and we will respect those decisions. [end recording]

ARMY OFFICER KILLED IN AMBUSH; 2 REBELS SURRENDER

PA300158 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Subversives launched a counterattack in the country's interior today. This afternoon, Colonel Djalma Dominguez Lopez, chief of the Army Public Relations Department, reported an ambush in Xicacao, in Suchitepequez Department, in which an Army officer was killed and three soldiers were wounded.

[Begin recording] At 1000, near a farm in Xicacao in Suchitepequez Department, a military vehicle carrying one officer and three soldiers was blown up by a Claymore mine. The officer was killed and the soldiers wounded. [end recording]

In addition, two guerrilla leaders turned themselves over to the authorities in El Quiche Department. The guerrillas, presumably belonging to the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, accepted amnesty, according to Col Dominguez.

[Begin recording] [Dominguez] Two subversive leaders have turned themselves in to the authorities in El Quiche Department. Their aliases are Marvin and Lucas. The two arrived with their equipment and arms and are now being debriefed by authorities. The men have accepted amnesty.

[Announcer] Colonel, has it been learned which organization the guerrillas belong to?

[Dominguez] According tothe information we have, the area is supposed to be contolled by the EGP. [end recording]

HONDURAS

ATTACK IN NICARAGUAN BORDER AREA REPORTED

PA012311 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 38

[By Juan Ramon Aguilera Z.]

[Text] Choluteca -- A Nicaraguan Sandinist Government light aircraft overflew Honduran territory on Monday and dropped mortar rounds [as published] that landed some 500 meters from the building housing the Honduran customs office in Guasaule, in the Honduran-Nicaraguan border area. The rounds did not explode. Guillermo Sosa Perez, chief of immigration at the Guasaule border post, reported that the light aircraft overflew the building at 0845 on Monday and later "two mortar shots were heard; the objects landed some 500 meters inside Honduran territory, but did not explode." Sosa Perez added that the light aircraft belonged to the Nicaraguan Army and that Honduran customs personnel are concerned because of the possibility of future raids into Hunduran territory by the Nicaraguan Sandinist Army.

ARMY SAYS OLANCHO GUERRILLA BANDS DISMANTLED

PA300358 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Rolando Iscoa Zelaya]

[Text] Wastarasni, Olancho -- The Honduran Army has completely dismantled rebel groups remaining in the Patuca Jungle region, forcing them to flee after a clash in which the guerrillas suffered many casualties, despite the fact that the Wastarasni special task forces gave them a chance to surrender and save their lives. Given this alternative, the guerrillas responded with bullets and grenades, thus forcing the Army to respond to their aggression.

Light planes are flying over the guerrillas' hiding places, and the Army is asking them via loudspeakers to surrender or be killed. Constant casualties, hunger, disease, and the vicissitudes of the Patuca Jungle region have almost annihilated the guerrillas, and some scattered groups are wandering about. The main collaborators of the Honduran Army in Olancho Department are the people. Inhabitants of Flores de Copapan captured a guerrilla and turned him over to the authorities.

REPORTS OF U.S. CASUALTIES, TRUCK ACCIDENT

Green Beret Reported Ambushed

PA301830 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A U.S. Marine has died in ambush in Honduras. The death of the U.S. Green Beret [as heard] has awakened a polemic in the United States. Relatives of Eddy Gear have been told that he died in an ambush while participating in joint U.S. maneuvers.

Colonel James Craton, spokesman for the Marines in Honduras, reported that the Green Beret died when a grenade exploded during a drill in Puerto Cortez. However, relatives said Eddy Gear died in an ambush in northern Honduras while participating in maneuvers with the Honduran Army.

We repeat: A U.S. Army Green Beret has died in an ambush, according to reports received by the victim's relatives. He died on 14 September. He was wounded on 3 September and died on 14 September in Texas.

Truck Destroys Bridge

PA301537 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Rio Grande Bridge over the Choluteca River on the Pan American Highway, in the country's south, was damaged yesterday when a tractor being transported by a U.S. Army truck as part of the Ahuas Tara II maneuvers hit the upper structure of the bridge.

Two U.S. soldiers were injured in this accident, which has paralyzed the flow of traffic between Central American countries. The bridge is near Jicaro Galan. Much of the country's southern region is now isolated. One of the two injured U.S. soldiers is in serious condition. Both were taken to the hospital on Palmerola Air Force Base in Comayagua Department.

Managua: Two Soldiers Injured

PA302232 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Two U.S. Green Berets were seriously injured yesterday when the truck they were riding in allegedly crashed into a bridge on the Rio Grande between Nacaome and San Lorenzo, 70 km west of the capital. Another version of the incident says that the soldiers were attacked by guerrilla groups operating in the zone. However, the U.S. military command participating with the Honduran Army in the Ahuas Tara II, Big Pine II, maneuvers reported it had been an accident. U.S. forces have been participating in the military operations in Olancho against the Honduran guerrilla groups.

Yesterday we reported that one Green Beret was killed during a clash and that his family in the United States has protested. Meanwhile, a Honduran deputy has protested the mobilization of U.S. soldiers in various areas of the country not included in the areas of maneuver on the Atlantic Coast. The Rio Grande, between Nacaome and San Lorenzo is only 70km west of Tegucigalpa.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

Discusses C.A. Issues

PA021734 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 22-A, 33-A

[By EXCELSIOR correspondent Fernando Meraz]

[Text] United Nations, New York, 27 Sep -- The increasingly warlike pressure which the United States is applying in Central America "has been far greater than the results obtained up to now by the Contadora Group. If this should persist, the military advance will disrupt the negotiations and a conflagration will be precipitated," Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told this correspondent.

"Thus far, the Contadora Group represents the most important effort in favor of peace in Central America. In fact, it has served as a dike against the war and its advance in the lines of negotiation, and dialogue might bring about positive results. However, I believe that the warlike pressure that is being applied in every area has advanced to the point of weakening the work of the Contadora Group," he explained.

The chief of state of his country, commander of the Sandinist People's Army, and guerrill whom I met during the Nicaraguan revolution as the person reponsible for the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, Ortega Saavedra is a man who does not beat around the bush, which makes him appear violent. He warned: "The current situation in Central America is verging on total explosion. All efforts made now will be decisive."

He acknowledged that Nicaragua is negotiating with Cuba for the purchase of Soviet-made aircraft and antiaircraft equipment. "We will make this purchase, fully justified by the recent aggressions suffered by our country at the hands of the counterrevolutionaries supported from abroad, as evidenced by the bombing raids a few weeks ago against the Julio Cesar Sandino Airport [as published] of Managua. We do not want these aggressions to recur, which is why we are arming ourselves."

He indicated that Nicaragua maintains "exemplary relations" with the Soviet Union. Asked if this signified a form of alignment with the socialist bloc, as the U.S. Government has charged, Ortega Saavedra responded: "For the United States the matter is simple; the world is divided into two poles. If you are not with one, you are with the other. This leads them to make tremendous mistakes and also entails a burdensome political cost for humanity. Nicaragua maintains a nonaligned stance, as we have affirmed.

"We maintain excellent, exemplary relations with the Soviet Union characterized by cooperation, respect, lack of political conditions, and within a framework of sympathy and cordiality.

"We would like to have that kind of relationship with the United States. But it has prevented this. It has closed the doors to us; it has unleashed an offensive against our revolution; it accuses us; and it sends us invasions. This has worsened things, above all because it is trying to control relations and because it is trying to impose its conditions on us without the slightest respect for our sovereignty and self-determination.

"But," he was asked, "has Nicaragua ever approached the United States to seek a dialogue? Has it presented any proposal for negotiations?"

"We are experiencing a conflict in Nicaragua, and in any conflict dialogue is indicated as the path for solution, even in the worst of circumstances. This cannot be denied. We have never rejected it. It was the United States that started out by closing the door. Now in the past months, thanks to the Contadora Group's efforts, new possibilities have emerged. We have talked with Richard Stone. We do not think that he agrees with his country's warlike aggression against us."

In recent weeks, the United States announced that part of its forces in Central America would be withdrawn. It that true?

"That is false. What we have observed is vast military activity in our region. The United States is mobilizing its troops intensively throughout the world. Therefore, if an aircraft carrier were to leave Central America tomorrow, it might show up later in the Middle East, or vice versa."

The counterrevolutionary movement led by Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, claims to have the people's support and has rejected the Nicaraguan Government's charges about its relations with the United States.

"I will cite an example so that the public will get an idea of the forces that support Mr Pastora. A few months ago he complained publicly to the United States that the CIA had given the former Somozist mercenaries thousands of rifles, while he has been given only 900. From this you can get an idea..."

"To what extent does the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government consider itself a true representative of its people, or does it regard itself as an internationalist exponent, and if so, does it seek to export its revolution to the rest of Central America?"

"Our government was born of a revolution. It is a government for which the people voted with their own blood. In other words, it was chosen through the supreme form of suffrage. If there was a revolution in Nicaragua, it was to change the state of injustice and oppression that had been created by the tyrannical Somoza dictatorship.

"We have never considered exporting our revolution. We have concentrated our efforts on working to improve things for our people and organizing ourselves to overcome the disastrous economic situation in which we found ourselves. We fully respect the sovereignty and self-determination of our sister peoples. We know that each country has its history and that revolutions are not alike and cannot be exported."

When it was announced that the Sandinist government had announced the task of restoring constitutional order and that preparations for the 1984 elections would be made, it was not indicated if these would be held in spite of the existing state of alert in the country. What will you do now in view of this situation?

"Ever since the revolution ended, the FSLN has undertaken the political task of institutionalizing it. This August the State Council promulgated the Law on Political Parties, which regulates political organizations and establishes citizens' rights.

"That is to say, we are still intent on pursuing this task, and whatever happens we will continue to work until we formally constitute the political structure for a free and sovereign state, as is established by the Sandinist revolutionary principles and for which the heroes of the 1979 revolution fought and died."

What is the reason for Nicaragua's going before the UN General Assembly?

"First, to support the initiative presented by Indira Gandhi as leader of the Nonaligned Movement, to which Nicaragua belongs and which asked that this UN General Assembly be attended by as many chiefs of state and government as possible to give more solidity and consistency to the negotiations and debate.

"Secondly, to denounce the existing situation in Central America and the attacks against our revolution and to warn the international community that the United Nations would be the best forum to expose the crisis affecting us. For the world represented here not to see what is happening in Central America and not to intervene would be like an ostrich burying its head in a hole and being indifferent to what is happening all around it."

"And we hope that this will not happen."

Managua Notes Mexican Support

PA292351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Echoing the speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Mexican press today stressed that the United Nations should make efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

The main Mexican papers, UNOMASUNO, EXCELSIOR, EL DIA, and others, highlighted the Nicaraguan leader's participation in the UN General Assembly and noted that President Reagan should respond to the call for peace by Ortega Saavdera and comply with what he said at the United Nations on Monday.

EL DIA noted that the U.S. Government is involved in a contradictory, pacifist rhetoric because on the one hand it announces its support for the Contadora Group and on the other it assigns funds for Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

Meets With Foreign Leaders

PA301315 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Report by Carlos Jose Guadamuz, director of Voz de Nicaragua, from UN headquarters in New York -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra has met with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, French President Francois Mitterrand, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou. He also attended a dinner with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar tonight.

Commander Ortega's request to include the Central American problem in the UN discussions has drawn extensive comment in the UN corridors. Most sectors have commented favorably on the Nicaraguan position which, as Commander Ortega has stated, strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts.

Contadora To Send Commission

PA011526 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- At a meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega, the Contadora Group foreign ministers have agreed in principle to send a commission of observers to Nicaragua's southern border. The Nicaraguan Government Junta coordinator met with the foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama to present a request that a commission of observers be sent. The Contadora Group agreed to honor the request in principle, but its final decision is subject to the approval of the Costa Rican Government.

During the meeting, Commander Ortega as well as the Contadora Group foreign minister acknowledged the seriousness of military attacks on Nicaragua and the urgent need to solve the problem. It is believed that the two objectives currently pursued by Nicaragua -- that is, to stop the attacks and to strengthen the option of peaceful negotiation -- have achieved some progress during the meetings and consultations that have taken place in the United Nations in the past week.

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM UN, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA021714 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 2 Oct 83

[News conference by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport on his arrival from New York -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] ...to the 38th UN General Assembly. We believe that our presence at the United Nations was very positive for Nicaragua because it enabled us to once again draw attention to the aggression that our country is suffering. It also permitted us to discuss the economic problems that are added to military and political aggressions. Even though those economic problems are part of the international economic crisis, they are doubly serious in the case of Nicaragua because, in addition, we have direct action by the U.S. Government to harm, affect, and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore, we think this was a very positive visit for our country. Our people have been informed about the meetings we held with the chiefs of state and ministers of governments that attended the meeting called by the president of the Nonaligned Movement in the framework of the 38th General Assembly, as well as the bilateral meetings held in the 38th Assembly.

[Question] (Noel Fuentes) of Voice of Nicaragua. On the basis of the talks you held in New York, will the subject of Central America be debated?

[Ortega] We must point out that Nicaragua brought up the subject of Central America in the General Assembly essentially to publicize the aggressions we are experiencing. We are suffering military and economic aggressions. As I return to the country, it has been confirmed that 100 meters from the Costa Rican border, in the area of Penas Blancas, two electric power towers have been blown up. They conduct electricity from Costa Rica to Honduras.

In other words, we are facing a policy of terror by the Reagan administration. A Senate committee recently approved $19 million for a policy which results in criminal actions like this one, which affect not only the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan peoples but also the Honduran people.

At this time, battles are being waged 25 km from Puerto Cabezas, in the area of Haulover, with the counterrevolutionary forces that the Reagan administration sends to bring bloodshed to our country.

In these conditions, the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] is meeting in Guatemala, convoked by the United States. This is logically directed at essentially planning actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. Nicaragua must do something. It must present the topic of the region, of the region's problems, to the General Assembly, not only to confront the escalation of the aggressions being experienced by Nicaragua through the air bombings, etc., but also to strengthen the various peace efforts, to strengthen the peace initiatives, and to strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts.

Now then, we would have to say that the United States is really the one that has been against including the topic in the General Assembly debates. The United States has been undertaking a campaign in the United Nations to deny Nicaragua the right to introduce the topic in the General Assembly. It has been saying that the topic should be debated in the OAS. President Reagan, in his speech at the UN General Assembly on the 27th, expressed the idea that the debate should be held in the OAS. Of course, we would have to say that we are noting here an antidemocratic attitude on the part of the United States. Why is the United States afraid of having the topic debated in the United Nations, where all the peoples of the world are represented? Why does it want to limit the debate to the OAS, which is a regional organization, when this problem adds to tensions in the world? The real opposition to the debate of the topic, the threats preventing debate of the topic, essentially come from the United States.

Nicaragua has decided to introduce a request for the topic to be included on the General Assembly agenda. Nicaragua has formalized this request. A meeting of the General Assembly general committee is scheduled for Tuesday. If the general committee meets, it is almost certain that the topic will be approved, because there is no precedent for rejecting a topic. The only topic that has been rejected is the subject of Puerto Rico, and this was due to an opposition campaign by the United States, as was to be expected. But there are no other precedents for rejecting the introduction of topics in the General Assembly, regardless of the region of the topic.

Nicaragua will not immediately submit the topic to a debate if it is approved by the general committee on Tuesday. It will logically have to be debated in due time in the General Assembly.

I think we must also bear in mind recent remarks by a high-ranking U.S. official in Washington.

What is occurring? Nicaragua's willingness to hold a dialogue is being misinterpreted. Nicaragua was the first country to adhere to the document of the Contadora meeting in Panama. Our foreign minister automatically adhered to the document of intentions presented there. How has Nicaragua's position been interpreted? How has the United States interpreted it? As a position of weakness by Nicaragua. The United States thinks that if Nicaragua is weak in the face of U.S. pressures, it justifies the continuation of their plans of aggressions.

This is something Nicaragua categorically rejects. We have replied affirmatively to this proposal of intentions in the framework of Contadora. We ratified it from the beginning, but not because of U.S. pressures. On the contrary, U.S. pressures are the greatest obstacle to advances in the negotiations. We have said that so long as the North Americans are threatening the security of the Central American states, so long as they are threatening the security of the Central American peoples, so long as the North Americans have their warships and covert operations, there can be no solution to the problem. There can be many conversations, negotiations, discussions, and proposals, but there can be no solution to the problem so long as the United States maintains its intransigent position.

[Question] Commanders, I am from the Mexican newspaper EL NACIONAL. I want to ask you something of great interest to Mexicans. It is with regard to the warning issued by "El Negro" Chamorro [Fernando, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces] about attacking any oil tanker arriving in Nicaragua. What security measures is Nicaragua providing Mexican oil tankers in Nicaraguan waters?

[Ortega] We must clarify that the statement was made by counterrevolutionary Edgar Chamorro, who is one of the leaders of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], of the FDN [corrects himself] [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]. He issued the warning in Guatemala. We are adopting measures to prevent acts of sabotage such as those that recently occurred in the petroleum unloading facilities in Puerto Sandino. We have learned of Mexico's willingness [to continue to supply petroleum], which we are grateful for, and we express thanks on behalf of our people. We are also sure that the ships such as those of the Esso Company -- Esso ships bring fuel to our country -- will continue to bring petroleum. We will provide security and protection to those ships from the moment that they enter our territorial waters until they reach the unloading point. Of course, we must repeat that if this situation is occurring it is because millions of dollars are being approved by the United Staes, and the United States is politically willing to continue attacking Nicaragua. Among other things, attacks on the supply of petroleum and on oil tankers are part of the U.S. administration's strategy of terror.

[Question] Commander Ortega, I represent the U.S. NBC network. In the face of pressures exerted by the reactivation of CONDECA and threats on both borders, what are the guarantees that Cuba has offered to Nicaragua? In addition, if there is a threat of war, on which border do you think this war will begin? Where will they strike first?

[Ortega] I didn't understand the last part of your question. Would you repeat it, please?

[Question] I am referring to the problem... [Ortega interrupts]

[Ortega] If there is any guarantee that Cuba has offered to Nicaragua?

[Question] Yes, in the face of the existing situation regarding CONDECA and the threats on both borders, has Cuba guaranteed any kind of help in the way of MIG's or any other kind of help? What is Cuba's position concerning ways to support Nicaragua in the face of CONDECA?

[Ortega] I'd have to say that the fact that this CONDECA meeting -- promoted and [word indistinct] by the United States -- being held now, logically, is another element of the deterioration in the area. In other words, it is intended to harm the peace efforts. It is important to note that it is clear that if something is hurting peace efforts, it is not Nicaragua's taking the Central American problem to the UN General Assembly to tell the world about the regional situation and seek support for peace initiatives, but the fact that the United States is promoting more actions and taking **more** steps in a military escalation. Convoking CONDECA at the present time is one of those steps.

Regarding the security that Cuba might give us, it is not for Cuba to offer us any guarantees. In any event, it is the United States that must offer this security, because it is bringing insecurity to the region. The Nicaraguans are the ones facing these U.S. aggressions. The Nicaraguans would be the ones to face any escalation promoted by the United States through CONDECA or its own troops in an attack on our country.

[Question] Commander, I am Maria Elisa Talavera of BARRICADA. A delegation of Contadora Group observers will soon come to Nicaragua. Has the date for the arrival of these observers, who will go to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, been confirmed?

[Ortega] We formally asked the Contadora Group to send the commission formed on a previous occasion to visit the area affected by the recent counterrevolutionary attack launched from Costa Rican territory. We know that this was a combined action carried out by Pastora's group and the Somozist guardsmen's group. So, these two groups have begun to coordinate their actions openly. This was an ARDE-FDN operation. We are observing a continuity in their actions. The guardesman began with El Espino and continued here, not only Pastora's group, with the attack on Penas Blancas but also the ARDE [as heard] groups. We have asked Contadora to send the commission to our country so that they can learn of the incidents, and they agreed to contact Costa Rica in order to visit both countries. We hope this will be done soon.

[Question] According to reports from Washington, Nicaragua is thinking of convoking the UN Security Council. Could you expand on this?

[Ortega] No, what we are proposing is that since Contadora has a report to the Security Council pending -- following the resolution Nicaragua proposed to the UN Security Council -- on the regional situation and the efforts that the Contadora Group has been making, the group will probably present -- this was stated at the latest Contadora Group meeting -- this report in the next few days. It will be submitted to the UN secretary general, who will present it to the UN Security Council.

[Question] The Costa Rican Government has mentioned calling for the presence of an OAS peace commission [as heard] on the border. We are worried about this because Latin Americans know what this means. We know that a peace commission was sent to the Dominican Republic. We want your opinion on this.

[Ortega] I think the Costa Rican Government must find a practical solution to the problem instead of complicating the situation. To begin to allow more extraregional forces -- these are forces that entered the country without Costa Rica's consent -- than they already have on the border would further complicate the situation in the region and in Costa Rica. Therefore, what Costa Rica must do is take practical steps so that the planes that the counterrevolutionaries, Pastora and the Somozists, have there won't be operating form Costa Rican territory. What Costa Rica must do is expel the counterrevolutionaries from its soil. Costa Rica must not allow them to move about freely. Practical steps should be taken in that direction, so that the problems will not become more complicated.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON RESPONSE TO ATTACKS

PA020320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP -- Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega today proclaimed his country's right to respond to anti-Sandinist attacks, "even when these attacks originate from Honduran or Costa Rican territory." "We have issued an order to the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) to respond to the attacks at the point of origin because we cannot remain indifferent when challenged with a machinegun or a mortar round 100 or 500 meters from our borders," Ortega said. Minister Ortega made this statement today at noon while visiting one of the 535 offices that opened in Managua today to handle the Patriotic Military Service.

Ortega said that when Sandinist troops are being attacked from neighboring territory, it is difficult to know whether the assault is launched by "counterrevolutionaries or the National Army, and this is where the danger of an armed confrontation with another country -- directly or indirectly supporting the counterrevolution -- lies."

"From now on, we will respond to an attack with the weapons we have, whatever their range and whatever the source of the aggression," Ortega reiterated. He was very emphatic in stressing that "imperialism and its regional allies want to isolate us militarily and politically."

"If the attack originates from Honduran or Costa Rican border posts, we will aim our cannon, our artillery pieces, and our rifles as effectively as we did at the Costa Rican customs post of Penas Blancas, which was destroyed this week by the EPS in response to an attack that destroyed our customs installations," Ortega said.

The Sandinist leader accused the Honduran Armed Forces and "a sector" of the Costa Rican Government of "having erased the borders, because they open their territory to the counterrevolutionaries, thus forcing us to respond."

"From the moment the counterrevolutionaries, with the complicity of Costa Rican or Honduran authorities, turned the border zone into a no man's land, that area became a zone of military operations and, logically, we have to act," Ortega asserted. He added, however, that this does not mean that the Sandinist government will become involved in "adventurist actions, but we must defend ourselves in those regions where the authorities of neighboring countries say they have no control."

Meanwhile, Ortega said that efforts are still being made to pruchase combat aircraft "that will guarantee the defense of our sovereignty in view of the Honduran attacks against us." Ortega did not reveal where these aircraft would be purchased, but did say that "it could be France, the USSR, or even the United States, if it extends us credit."

"When you see them overflying our airspace, you should take note of their origin," he added, after pointing out that the important thing is to have qualified pilots fly the aircraft.

Regarding the subject of the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, and today's meeting in Guatemala of top military leaders of the region, excluding Nicaragua, he said that the plan has no future.

"They are trying to create a northern triangle, to attack the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Nicaraguan revolution, but the people's triangle will be stronger, and will know how to respond to imperialist attacks." By way of example, Ortega said he was convinced that if Honduras becomes more deeply involved "in U.S. plans, the Honduran people will take up arms on a broader scale." In addition, he termed the plans of the anti-Sandinists to deal effective blows in the north and south of Nicaragua a failure, adding that "they are desperately trying to get more support from the Reagan administration."

He asserted along these lines, that "a column of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) under the command of Renato has been reduced from 400 men to 10 or 12, after it tried to occupy Matagalpa in July." He admitted, however, that clashes are presently taking place in the border regions of Somoto and Ocotal, as well as in Zelaya, in northern Nicaragua, and he promised to give more details on these actions in the near future, although he stated with certainty that "they are being defeated."

REPORTS ON COSTA RICAN RELATIONS, BORDER PROBLEM

Contadora Invited to Penas Blancas

PA302300 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Communique from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, issued in Managua on 29 September]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that because of the situation that has been created on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as a result of the increasing attacks on Nicaraguan territory by mercenary bands operating from that neighboring country -- the most serious of which recently took place in the Penas Blancas custom post, which was almost completely destroyed -- the Nicaraguan Government is requesting that the Contadora Group's Observers Commission -- formed last May at the request of the Costa Rican Government -- visit Penas Blancas so that the observers can see the extent and consequences of the aggressions endured by our country, and assist in avoiding a worsening of the situation.

The Nicaraguan Government's decision is based on its will to utilize mechanisms established by the Contadora Group to examine situations like this. This is also a Nicaraguan effort to safeguard peace and security in the Central American region.

Border Troops Expect Attacks

PA301757 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview with Lieutenant Ivan Portocarrero, deputy chief of the southern zone border patrol troops, by Gelba Lopez, on 30 September 1983, in Penas Blancas -- recorded]

[Text][Lopez] Gelba Lopez for Radio Sandino "Extra" newscast. Lieutenant Portocarrero, what is the current situation?

[Portocarrero] Since the last attack on El Naranjo, Penas Blancas, Boca de Sapoa, and Cardenas approximately 36 hours ago, the counterrevolutionaries have not returned, and our forces have the situation under control.

[Lopez] What losses did we suffer?

[Portocarrero] Penas Blancas was the most heavily affected. We do not have an exact figure, but property losses will run into the millions. With regard to human lives, I reported 3 dead and 11 wounded.

[Lopez] Are you expecting more attacks?

[Portocarrero] Yes, we are. In my report of 28 September, I said that the counterrevolutionaries had returned to Costa Rica, and that as long as they remained there, we should expect another attack anywhere along the border.

[Lopez] When will the traffic situation return to normal?

[Portocarrero] Hopefully by 0800 today.

[Lopez] How is the morale of the border patrol troops?

[Portocarrero] The morale of the border patrols, the border militias, and the Sandinist People's Army units is high, as is their fighting spirit. We are ready to repel the enemy's attack.

Border Traffic To Resume

PA011830 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] AFP -- According to official Interior Ministry sources, overland traffic between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will resume tomorrow, Saturday, 4 days after the perfidious and treacherous attack by the counterrevolutionary Somozists led by the traitor Pastora.

Saul Alvarez, representing the General Directorate of Immigration and Alien Affiars, said that immigration procedures will be carried out in Sapoa, approximately 2 km from the border. Alverez also noted that a meeting with members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard was held today to discuss means of coordination that will allow a return of international passenger and cargo traffic to the Pan American Highway and a reopening of the only legal point of entry at the border.

Attending the meeting for Costa Rica was Colonel Rigoberto Badilla, while Commader Roberto Rivera represented the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government.

Havana on Protests to Costa Rica

PA300319 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced last night that a second attack on the Penas Blancas customs installations from Costa Rican territory took place yesterday afternoon. Later, two airplanes coming from Costa Rica machinegunned Sandinist People's Army [EPS] positions in the zone.

A first attack on Penas Blancas, as well as on the towns of Cardenas and Sapoa, in which approximately 150 to 200 counterrevolutionaries coming from Costa Rican territory participated, took place yesterday at dawn and lasted several hours. As a result of this first attack, three Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and another nine injured. Among the counterrevolutionary ranks there were 20 casualties, including deaths and injuries.

The Nicaraguan Government presented a strong formal protest to the Cost Rican Government, demanding an immediate investigation of these incidents, as well as the arrest, disarming, and trial of those responsible. The Nicaraguan Government communique stresses the fact that the Costa Rican authorities, informed in time of the situation on the border, did not take any measures to prevent the continuation of the attacks. These incidents, the document pointed out, seriously affect Nicaragua's efforts to maintain a climate of cooperation, dialogue, and mutual respect between the two states.

VOICE OF SANDINO DENIES COSTA RICAN ROLE IN CLASH

ARDE Condemns Junta Effort

PA301341 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The totalitarian government of Nicaragua has shelled Costa Rica in an effort to internationalize an internal conflict. Apparently in reprisal, the forces of the Managua dictatorial regime opened fire on the Costa Rican town of Penas Blancas at 1645 yesterday. Mortar shelling continued until approximately 1900.

According to recent reports transmitted by international news agencies and monitored by us, the totalitarian government of Managua launched another armed attack on Civil Guard positions at 1145. These Civil Guard positions were under the command of Majors Rafael Guevara and Castillo [words indistinct] the border by soldiers of the occupation army, who opened fire on the Costa Ricans when they were still 25 meters from the frontier.

The mortar barrage began a few hours after ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] troops withdrew from Nicaraguan positions in Penas Blancas and Sapoa, which they had seized early in the morning the held for 3 and 1/2 hours. We inflicted 24 casualties on the enemy, including 15 dead.

ARDE condemns this vile action and rejects any attempt to involve the Costa Rican Government and people in these incidents. We want to stress that our struggle is an internal one. ARDE respects both the laws of our neighbor and its position of absolute neutrality.

Says Action Strictly Internal

PA301526 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] We have been in contact with the residents of Penas Blancas, and they have declared that the attack which our armed forces unleashed on the pro-Soviet army began on Nicaraguan soil.

Moreover, residents on the Nicaraguan side stated that the attack was intense and quick. It lasted 20 minutes and they were able to observe how the soldiers of the pro-Soviet army left town, desperate and in considerable disorder.

Costa Rican reporters collected information on this attack and the people they interviewed agreed that our armed forces did not cross into Costa Rica. In its desperation, the treasonous collective seeks to blame Costa Rica for this operation. They don't want the international public to know that we are a people fighting Cuban-Soviet intervention, that we are a people struggling for freedom and democracy, and that our struggle will continue until Nicaragua is a republic once more.

COMMANDER BORGE MAKING OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

Craxi Promises Solidarity

PA011741 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Rome, Italy -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi today expressed his solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's revolution and with the efforts being made by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in the region. Craxi made these remarks during a meeting with Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister.

Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, is in Italy on a private visit that also has several political objectives. His stopover there is part of a tour that includes six other European countries.

During Borge's meeting with the prime minister, Craxi also noted that his government is willing to help Nicaragua in any way possible. He promised that the plan to finance the second Momotombo Geothermic Plant, estimated at $40 million, and certain nutritional aid programs will be discussed by the Council of Ministers.

Borge on Costa Rican Relations

PA011550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Turin, Italy -- Commander Borge has held a press conference in Italy in which he addressed the Nicaraguan and Central American situation.

Regarding the withdrawal of the Costa Rican ambassador from the Nicaraguan capital, Commander Borge said that several governments of the Central American area are greatly influenced by the U.S. Government and this explains some aspects of their behavior. However, he expressed hope that relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will improve in the near future with the help of the bilateral commission created a year ago to promote dialogue and solution of problems that might arise.

FDN THREATENS TO SINK MEXICAN OIL TANKERS

PA011611 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 14

[Report by Danilo Antunez]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) yesterday warned that Mexican oil tankers sailing near Nicaragua's Pacific coast will be sunk. The warning was issued by Edgar Chamorro Coronel, a member of the FDN'S National Directorate, the leading body of that political-military organization, which is currently fighting the Sandinists.

The Nicaraguan opposition figure said that FDN commandos succeeded in cutting off the supply of crude oil in a spectacular operation that destroyed the installations of Puerto Sandino, formerly known as Puerto Tamarindo.

"The pipeline that carries crude petroleum to the Managua refinery is located in that port. The pipeline was destroyed and it will be quite expensive to repair. For the time being, Mexican oil tankers cannot dock at Puerto Sandino," he said.

Chamorro Coronel explained that the operation, which seeks to cut the supply of petroleum to the Sandinist regime so as to reduce its ability to mobilize quickly, is not limited to the destruction of the facilites at Puerto Sandino. He added that it also includes attacks on ships that draw near the country's Pacific coast.

"We have the military capacity to sink Mexican tankers which try to bring crude oil to the Sandinists. We don't want this warning to be taken as a joke because we are waging war on the Sandinist dictatorship and are prepared to prevent, by any means, the continued supply of fuel by Mexico," he said.

He revealed that both land forces and frogmen were used in the operation that destroyed the Puerto Sandino-Managua pipeline. "In addition to that operation, which was sophisticated and executed courageously, we have mined the entire area and now control strategic points that will allow us to spot any oil tanker. We have the necessary means to sink tankers from our military positions," Chamorro Coronel added.

Chamorro Coronel said that "like any totalitarian government, the Sandinists hide their failures and mistakes in order to maintain a false image both inside and outside the country. Therefore, they constantly refuse to admit that we have dealth them many severe blows."

"They don't want to concede the big defeat they suffered at Puerto Sandino, but the truth is that they have already begun to feel its effects. There is now a shortage of fuel and more stringent rationing measures have been imposed," "he said.

"We have issued warnings, and we stress that we are prepared to prevent the arrival of oil tankers in Nicaragua. Any ship that attempts to bring fuel to the Sandinists will be a target of our military activities. We want the Mexican Government to be fully aware of this, since it supplies oil to this totalitarian regime," Chamorro Coronel empnasized.

NEW EVIDENCE LINKS HONDURAS, CIA, SOMOZISTS

PA012220 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The General Directorate of State Security yesterday identified the counterrevolutionary leader who was killed on Sunday in El Espino as Danilo Vargas Baca, a former lieutenant of the EEBI [Basic Infantry Training School], who was sent by the CIA to act as adviser to Negro Chamorro's self-styled UDN-FARN [Nicaraguan Democratic Union - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua].

The former EEBI lieutenant, who attended special courses in Panama, the United States, and Chile, was also known as "Commander Santiago," or "Cu-Cu." As was the case with other individuals of the organization, who were planted by the CIA in the groups led by Pastora and Steadman Fagoth, Vargas' mission was to ensure the proper use of CIA funds and weapons and to organize counterrevolutionary operations.

In addition, the authorities found on Vargas a document issued by the Honduran Consulate in Miami granting him special permission to enter and leave that country. This new evidence proves the complicity between Honduras, the CIA and the Somozist guardsmen.

APPROVAL OF RADIO MARTI OPERATION NOTED

FL301915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the House of Representatives has approved the installation and operation of so-called Radio Marti, which has the mission of disseminating anti-Cuban propaganda.

The radio station, which has already been approved by the Yankee Senate, will be controlled by the VOA, and is to consist of special daily 14-hour service to disseminate subversive anti-Cuban material.

A total of $14 million has been budgeted for Radio Marti during the 1984 fiscal year that begins on Saturday, and another $11 million for the 1985 fiscal year.

Those who support the anti-Cuban radio station hope that it will begin broadcasting at the end of 1983.

COMMENTARY CHARGES U.S. USE OF COSTA RICA

PA012208 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Sep 83

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] Despite the clamor of the progressive international community for an end to the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, Washington is redoubling its military preparations in an attempt to drown the young Sandinist revolution in blood. The U.S. rulers are sparing no efforts in working toward this objective. The United States has earmarked huge amounts of financial resources for the maintenance of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan bands and for rearming the Honduran Army, which is increasingly involving itself in the dirty war that Washington has launched against the Nicaraguan people.

The United States is involving other governments in its adventurous and warmongering policy in Central America by taking very specific steps to use Costa Rica for a kind of military blockade and as a launching pad for attacks on the new Nicaragua.

Recently, THE NEW YORK TIMES revealed that the Pentagon plans to build a network of roads in Costa Rica similar to those under construction in Honduras with the intention of encircling Nicaragua from the north and south. The paper notes that the idea was proposed to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command [USSOUTHCOM] based in the Panama Canal Zone [as heard], during a recent visit to San Jose.

According to a U.S. diplomat cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the objective of the plan is to facilitate access to areas in the Costa Rican jungle close to the Nicaraguan border. Similarly, a person who was present at the meeting between Monge and Gorman cited the US SOUTHCOM chief as saying that a commission has been studying this plan for several years. He said that a group of U.S. engineers and military experts will arrive in Costa Rica in the next few days to continue developing the plan.

Before the end of the year, Washington will send men and material to that Central American nation, to help in the construction of those highways to be used for military purposes. The plan was reportedly discussed at the White House and will be financed by the Pentagon. The Agency for International Development, AID, recently granted Costa Rica a $19-million loan to finance a development program near the Nicaraguan border, and it is believed that a large part of that loan will be used for construction of those roads.

The United States is more frequently trying to use Costa Rica for aggressive purposes. To Washington, that country is an important pawn in its policy of intervention in Central America. In the past 15 months, the White House has granted the San Jose government loans amounting to $250 million. Costa Rica has thus taken second place among Latin American nations receiving U.S. aid, a fact that underscores the strategic importance the United States attributes to that tiny Central American nation.

However, none of the plans the United States has implemented have been successful in subduing the Sandinist revolution, which is consolidating and strengthening more each day. Both in the north and south of the country, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Washington's protegees, continue to be active despite the continuous defeats they are suffering at the hands of the Sandinist People's Army fighters. This gives an idea of the enormous ammount of resources used by the United States to maintain a mercenary force that is not only unable to defeat the Sandinist revolution, but cannot even take and hold a single peasant village in Nicaragua.

The U.S. objective in continuing to finance these mercenary groups is to force the Sandinist revolution to divert men and other resources to the defense of the fatherland, thus maintaining a permanently unstable situation in the area. However, just as it has failed in its use of destabilizing and counterrevolutionary plans against other peoples, the United States will fail in Nicaragua, too. In the final analysis, as was the case in Vietnam and Cuba, Washington will have to withdraw from Nicaragua, as it did on another occasion several decades ago following its defeat by Sandino and his patriotic army.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL TO MEET IN MANAGUA

FL011250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Holding the solemn audience of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] in Nicaragua will constitute a show of solidarity with that nation during the trying times it is facing. It will also be a strong repudiation of the Yankee imperialist aggression in Central America. These were the remakrs of TANA President Guillermo Toriello.

The former Guatemalan foreign minister during the progressive administration of Jacobo Arbens told a press conference at the main offices of the National Jurists Union in Havana that the meeting will be held in Managua from 17 to 19 October of this year under the theme: For Peace and Against Imperialist Intervention. The meeting will be attended by delegations from 29 countries.

BRAZIL'S INTERNAL, EXTERNAL PROBLEMS NOTED

FL302010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Brazilian Government is in water up to its neck, not only due to the floods that are drowning the southern area of that country, but also due to the slight chance it has of complying with its commitments with the IMF.

Law No 2,045 is apart of these commitments and it is, as IMF officials have recently said in Washington, an unavoidable condition if Brazil wants the loans which have been frozen since last May to be released.

But this decree, which reduces salaries by 20 percent as related to the cost of living index, does not have many supporters in the Brazilian Congress and will probably not be approved because the congressmen refuse to [words indistinct].

With a 5 year drought in the northeast, floods in the south, an escalating unemployment, ever-increasing low salaries and an escalating inflation, many persons fear an uncontrollable social upheaval.

FRENCH NEWSMEN EXPELLED FOR CONTACTING DISSIDENT

NC010850 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Two French journalists have been expelled from Cuba for contacting a Cuban dissident, informed sources said early today.

The two, Dominique Nasplezes and Renaud Delourme, had been working on a freelance basis for VSD magazine and the Third French Television Channel. Diplomatic sources said they were held under house arrest for nine days before being placed on a Cubana Airlines Paris flight last night.

They had been detained on September 21 and kept in a house in the Miramar residential neighborhood following an interview with dissident Ricardo Bofill.

Mr Bofill is being held by the authorities, according to informed sources. The dissident took refuge in the French Embassy last April and refused to leave until he received assurances that he would not be imprisoned.

Informed Cuban sources said Mr Bofill and the journalists were the subject of talks on Thursday between President Fidel Castro and Pierre Decamps, the French ambassador here.

Mr Castro refused a plea to free Mr Bofill, saying it was an internal Cuban matter, the sources said.

CABRIZAS BLAMES EEC FOR FAILURE OF SUGAR MEETING

FL302343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Cuba has accused the European Economic Community of being responsible for the failure of the second round of negotiations for a new sugar accord, which was held in Geneva, convoked by the United Nations.

The accusation was made by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Carbizas during a speech before the group for consultations, which met prior to the final plenary session of the meeting. The meeting has convoked a third conference for February 1984.

The Cuban delegation's view was also shared by the chief of the Brazilian delegation, [Marcos Jose Marques], who stressed that the main obstacle in reaching agreement on a new sugar accord was the intransigence of the European Economic Community.

During his speech, Ricardo Cabrizas stated that despite having voiced from the start of the negotations that it preferred an agreement of the traditional type, his country had agreed to examine the proposals of the European economic group for the sake of the meeting's success. The European delegation's insistence that its initial proposal should prevail for the purpose of maintaining the continued expansion of its sugar production, subsidized to the detriment of the other exporters' interests, had made the achievement of a new accord today impossible, the Cuban minister stated.

In his closing remarks, [Jorge Sorreyieja], president of the conference, exhorted the delegations to carefully study all matters discussed and return in February with goodwill and a negotiating spirit.

ATOMIC ENERGY MISSION TOURS INDIAN INSTALLATIONS

Visits Southern States

FL301900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation from the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission led by its executive secretary, Fidel Castro Diaz Balart, has concluded a tour of India's nuclear installations in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Fidel Castro Dias Balart and his delegation had been in India for the past 4 days at the invitation of the president of India's Atomic Energy Commission, (Enrajar Amanina).

Tours Bombay Research Center

FL011510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation from Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission headed by its executive secretary, Fidel Castro Diaz Balart, has visited the installations of the [Bahba] atomic research center in Bombay, India during their 6th day of a visit to that country.

COUNCIL APPOINTS GEN ESCALONA JUSTICE MINISTER

FL011606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The Council of State, with a proposal from its president, has appointed Dr Juan Escalona Reguera minister of justice. At the time of his appointment, Comrade Escalona Reguera was fulfilling the post of vice minister of the FAR for Civil Defense with the rank of brigadier general.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ APPOINTED -- The Council of State has appointed Comrade Hector Argiles Perez Cuban ambassador to Iraq. At the time of his appointment, Argiles Perez had been fulfilling the post of director general of the Cubatecnica Enterprise. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83 FL]

BOLIVIA

NEW PACT AUTHORIZES AEROFLOT TO OPEN OFFICES

PY022045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Soviet airline company Aeroflot has been authorized to establish offices in any city in the country, according to an accord signed in Santa Cruz between Bolivia and the USSR, it was made known today in La Paz.

Bolivian Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Rivas and Soviet Vice Minister of External Trade Victor Ivanov met in this eastern Bolivian city to sign the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The terms of the agreement establish that the Soviet Union will send missions to Bolivia specialized in geological prospecting and mining, as well as energy technicians, to cooperate in development programs for that productive sector.

A binational project for installing a new tin processing plant in the area of Machacamarca, 350 kms east of La Paz, will also be studied.

BRAZIL

HAVANA REPORTS PROTEST AGAINST IMF AGREEMENT

PA301834 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Brazilian militarized police used tear gas last night to disperse over 1,000 students protesting against the IMF in front of the Legislative Assembly building in the State of Rio Grande do Norte. The police had previously prevented a student protest against an agreement signed by the government with that financial organization, which is controlled by the United States. Included among the protesters were deputies and councilmen from the ruling Social Democratic Party and from the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement.

The police dispersed a march of some 1,000 hungry peasants who invaded the city in search of food and jobs in Catole do Rocha, State of Paraiba. It was learned that 1 person was injured and 21 arrested during the looting of 16 supermarkets and food stores in Sao Paulo on Wednesday.

According to Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montero, all the arrested are unemployed.

VENEZUELA

POLICE SEIZE $700-MILLION COCAINE SHIPMENT

PA012349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuelan police last night seized the biggest cocaine shipment ever discovered in Venezuela, or possibly in the entire world. The shipment was valued at 3.2 billion bolivars [more than $700 million].

Police reported today that the cocaine was confiscated at the Charallave airport, a small field used by private planes, about 8 km south of Caracas.